THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

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The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

The Republican Union County Convention.

The Unconditional Union Electors of the several wards and townships of Ramsey County, who subscribe to the terms of the call for a Republican Union Convention, are requested to choose delegates to a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing eight delegates to represent the County of Ramsey, in the Republican Union State Convention, to be held in St. Paul, on the 19th inst., for the nominations specified in the call.

The several wards and townships will be entitled to the following representation:

First Ward,	- - - - -	3 Delegates.
Second "	- - - - -	4 "
Third "	- - - - -	4 "
Fourth "	- - - - -	4 "
Fifth "	- - - - -	3 "

And the townships to two delegates each.

The Committee would request that primary meetings for the election of such delegates, be held on Friday, the 14th inst., at the usual places of holding such elections, in the various townships at 2 o'clock p.m., and in the several wards at 8 o'clock P. M.

GATES A. JOHNSON,
J. C. ZIRKLEBACH,
E. INGALLS,
N. McLEAN.

WAS LITTLE CROW KILLED?

DOUBTS RAISED AND SETTLED.

A Conclusive Letter from Capt. Burt.

LETTER FROM THE MAN WHO KILLED LITTLE CROW.

[illegible]pson, to whom and to debted for ridding the [illegible]row, we have received [illegible]e.

[illegible]to say that after his affair w[illegible]row, and in consequence of the depredations of the Sioux in McLeod county, thought it unsafe to remain longer with his family on his farm near Hutchinson and removed last winter to Bloomington, Hennepin, county:

BLOOMINGTON, August 14, 1863.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

As to the death of Little Crow, and as to who killed him, I have little or no doubt.

We saw but two Indians and we killed one. The other fled after a little. His testimony must be conclusive. He can lead to and point out the very spot where it took place. If such testimony is necessary why not have it.

* * * * *

NATHAN LAMPSON.

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

The following letter is about a man who doesn't or didn't believe that Little Crow was killed in the fracas near Hutchinson. Before, however, this letter reached us, the most ample and conclusive corroboration of the fact of Little Crow's death had, as our readers know, been received and published.

Mr. Davis' impressions, however, positive, depend for their value as testimony on so many circumstances, that they will not be likely to raise any very serious doubts on the question. The story of Little Crow's son alone, might not itself be conclusive, but its coincidence in every particular, with the account of the PRESS correspondent—published more than a month ago—establishes the fact beyond any reasonable doubt. Only on one conceivable hypothesis can there be any possibility of mistake in the matter, and that is that Little Crow's son might possibly have been informed by some of the Indian half breeds, connected with the party who captured him, of the newspaper story of his father's death, or his narrative might have been fraudulently interpreted to tally with the PRESS account. But these suppositions, though just possible, have not the slightest degree of probability. Indeed the locality where Little Crow's son was found, his being alone and in a starving condition, and other incidents of his situation, are a sufficient corroboration of the truth of the remainder of the story, if it were not so strikingly sustained by its coincidence with the facts previously known:

WATERVILLE, LE SUEUR Co., August 11, 1863.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

John Davis (who killed the Sioux in this County) and three others from this neighborhood, were near Hutchinson in June and July last, digging Ginseng, and I showed him the two communications in your paper of the 6th inst., concerning the Indian who was killed near Hutchinson July 3d.

He says they saw the body of the Indian on the next day after he was killed (on the 4th). The body was in a wagon covered with grass; he uncovered it and examined it closely; he *knows* Little Crow, and says that it was not the body of Little Crow that he saw. But he believes, from the manner in which he was killed, from the plaits of hair on the scalp, the moccasins, and from being on the Chippewa trail, that it was the body of a Chippewa.

He also examined the place where he was killed, and saw the trail of a bear and thinks the Indians were following the bear.

Davis has lived more than twenty years among the Indians, and he is confident his version is correct. I give it to you and you can make what use of it you like.

He heard some talk of his *wrists* being out of shape, but he did not notice anything of it.

L. Z. R.

Additional and Positive Confirmation.

Since writing the above we have received the following letter from Captain Burt, who captured Little Crow's son. This letter extinguishes the last possibility of doubt as to the death of Little Crow—and destroys the only hypothesis on which such a doubt could be founded. It is here distinctly stated that the statement of Little Crow's son as to his father's death was made immediately after his capture and without any knowledge of the information previously possessed. That settles the matter beyond a question:

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

CAMP ATCHISON, D. T., August 2, 1863.

Little Crow is certainly dead. He was killed by the Lampsons, near Hutchinson, July 2d.

On yesterday I returned from a side expedition to Devil's Lake, where I had been, with two companies of infantry, one company of cavalry and one piece of artillery, in pursuit of some fifteen lodges of Indians said to be encamped there making hay. I found neither hay nor grass to make hay. The country bordering the Lake and to the eastward to the Sheyenne had been lately burned over. The Indians had decamped about one week before our arrival.

By the south shore of the lake and about six miles from its westerly extremity, on the 28th of July, I discovered and took prisoner an Indian, Wo-wi-na-pa, the only surviving son of Little Crow by his third wife, (that gentleman having been, in his life-time, blest with *six* wives, all of whom are still living. This Indian was with his father at the time he was shot. *He is known by the Indians and half-breeds who were with me as guides and scouts*; and IMMEDIATELY after his capture, *without any knowledge of the information we possessed*, told of the killing of his father in the manner and at the time and place stated in the account of the killing of an Indian by the Lampsons, published in the Press of July 10th.

The Indian captured was one of the thieving party of seventeen led by Little Crow, which went down the country last Spring; and since his father's death has been making a forced march for the old camping ground. He had evidently been on short allowance; was without ammunition; had no rations in his commissariat except part of the carcass of a wolf—and was wandering about in pursuit of his people when I came suddenly upon him with about forty horsemen. He made no attempt at defense or escape.

The ball which killed Little Crow passed through the breech of his gun. The gun was in the possession of the captured Indian and is now a trophy in camp.

Yours, &c., W. H. BURT,
Capt. Co. C, 7th Regt. M. V.

MORE INQUIRIES ANSWERED

The Winona *Republican*, which manifests a laudable desire that our sick and wounded soldiers shall be well attended to, again asks:

What is our agent doing, whom the *Press* tells us is "maintained" at Philadelphia to attend to the wants of our wounded? From our information it seems our needy and suffering soldiers there, up to August 4th, *one month* after the bloody encounter at Gettysburg, had not heard even that there was such an individual in existence. Will the *Press* "or any other man," give us the name of this *faithful* agent at Philadelphia? Either our information is incorrect, or said agent takes it very easy in being "maintained to see to their wants." The soldiers suffering there would like an introduction to the said gentleman.

We are not prepared to state, of our own knowledge, with what degree of fidelity the State Hospital Agent at Philadelphia attends to his duties. We only know that he has made reports from time to time, indicating his disposition of the funds entrusted to him for the comfort of the sick; and, indicating, so far as the tone of the reports is concerned, an anxious solicitude for their welfare. He recently forwarded lists of the sick and wounded in the hospitals of Philadelphia, which were published in the PRESS. His address is, Robert K. Corson, Military State Agent, at Philadelphia.

WINONA COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Union Republican County Convention met at Winona on the 12th inst.

We learn from the Winona *Republican* that the following delegates were elected to represent the County in State Convention: H. M. Clark, E. Baker, Wm. R. Ross Z. Thayer, J. J. Randall, and F. S. Buck.

On a ballot being taken for State Senator, Thomas Simpson received 38 votes: C. F. Buck, 21; scattering, 3; when Mr. Simpson was declared the nominee unanimously.

The balance of the ticket nominated, we learn as follows:

Representatives—J. S. Youmans, Thomas Dixon.
Sheriff—L. R. King.
Treasurer—Matthew G. Norton.
Surveyor—Felix Hilbert.
Coroner—E. Ely.

—Gen Grant has adopted the plan of hiring out the freedmen to their old masters, under proper restrictions and guaranties, wherever it is practicable. In the region back of Natchez planters having cotton crops have offered their old slaves half their crop if they would take hold and gather it; but in a number of these cases the offers have been refused. The negroes, however, will work for Northern men or for the Government gladly. The "attachment of slave to their masters," proverbial in pro-slavery logic, does not manifest itself in Mississippi any more than in Lousiana or Virginia.

—Among the rebel prisoners brought lately into Lexington, Ky., was Lieut.-Col. Nixon, formerly editor of the New Orleans *Crescent*.

—There is an ice famine in Philadelphia. But four dealers in the city have a supply on hand, and their stock will be exhausted in a day or two.

—The Canadian Parliament was to meet last Thursday. The Toronto *Leader* says: "The session, though it will probably be a brief one, will be of more than ordinary interest. A Speaker is to be appointed to the newly-elected Parliament. A new government policy is to be laid before the House and the public, and the ways and means of the Province considered."

THE INDIAN WAR.

Important and Exciting News!

THREE BATTLES FOUGHT WITH THE SIOUX!

They Number from 2200 to 2500

They are Defeated and Routed With a Loss of 150 Killed and Wounded

They Abandon An Immense Amount of Property.

And are Driven Across the Missouri.

OUR LOSS SEVEN KILLED.

Treacherous Murder of Dr. Weiser.

Death of Lieut. Beever

Interesting Details of the Battles of Big Mound, Buffalo Lake, and Stony Lake.

The Object of the Campaign Accomplished.

Return of the Expedition.

Official Account of the Battle.

Col. Miller received official dispatches last evening from Gen. Sibley dated the 7th inst., 80 miles from the Missouri.

The General informs him that he has had three separate engagements with 2,200 to 2,500 Sioux warriors, in each of which they were routed and finally driven in terror and confusion across the Missouri river, with the loss of all their subsistence, clothing, wagons, &c.

The General exclaims, "O, that we could have followed them, but human and animal strength had been tried to the utmost and we could not."

Gen. Sully had not been heard from, and with no forage, and rations nearly exhausted, our gallant little Minnesota army was compelled to give up the pursuit.

Our loss has been very small while at least one hundred and fifty of our savage enemy have been killed or wounded. Forty-six bodies have been found and many others are lying in reeds and ravines, besides the many that were carried off according to Indian custom. All the troops did splendidly.

[The above is all we could get last night. We are promised the official reports to-day. —ED. PRESS.]

General Sibley's Order.

The following order was read on dress parade on the evening of July 31st:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST, CAMP SLAUGHTER, July 31, '63.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 51—IN THE FIELD.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Expeditionary forces in camp:

It is proper for the Brigadier-General commanding to announce to you that the march to the West and South is completed, and that on to-morrow the Column will move homewards, to discharge such other duties connected with the objects of the Expedition, on the way, as may from time to time present themselves.

In making this announcement, General Sibley expresses also his high gratification that the campaign has been a complete success. The design of the Government in chastizing the savages, and thereby preventing for the future the raids upon the frontier, has been accomplished. You have routed the miscreants who murdered our people last year, banded as they were with the powerful Upper Sioux to the number of nearly 2,000 warriors, in three successful engagements with heavy loss, and driven them in confusion and dismay across the Missouri River, leaving behind them all their vehicles, provisions, and skins designed for clothing, which have been destroyed. Forty-four bodies of warriors have been found, and many others concealed or taken away, according to the custom of these savages, so that it is certain they lost in killed and wounded not less than from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty men. All this has been accomplished with the comparatively trifling loss on our part of three killed and as many wounded. You have marched nearly six hundred miles from St. Paul, and the powerful bands of the Dakotas who have hitherto held undisputed possession of the great prairies, have succumbed to your valor and dicipline and sought safety in flight. The intense heat and drought have caused much suffering, which you have endured without a murmur. The companies of the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th regiments of Minnesota Volunteers, and of the 1st regiment Minnesota Mounted Rangers and the scouts of the battery have amply sustained the reputation of the State by their bravery and endurance amidst unknown dangers and great hardships. Each has had opportunity to distinguish itself against a foe at least equal in numbers to itself.

It would be a gratification if these remorseless savages could have been pursued and literally extirpated, for their crimes and barbarities merited such a full measure of punishment; but men and animals are alike exhausted after so long a march and a further pursuit would only be futile and hopeless. The military results of the campaign have been completely accomplished, for the savages have not only been destroyed in great numbers, and their main strength broken, but their prospects for the future are hopeless indeed, for they can scarcely escape starvation during the approaching winter.

It is peculiarly gratifying to the Brigadier-General commanding to know that the tremendous fatigues and manifold dangers of the expedition thus far, have entailed so small a loss of life in his command. A less careful policy than that adopted might have effected the destruction of more of the enemy, but that could only have been done by a proportional exposure on our part, and the consequent loss of many more lives, bringing sorrow and mourning to our own homes. Let us therefore return thanks to a merciful God for his manifest interposition in our favor, and for the success attendant upon our efforts to secure peace to the borders of our own State and of our neighbors and friends in Dakota Territory, and as we proceed on our march towards those most near and dear to us, let us be prepared to discharge other duties which may be imposed upon us during our journey with cheerful and willing hearts.

To the regimental and company officers of command, the Brigadier-General Commanding tenders his warmest thanks for their co-operation and aid on every occasion during the progress of the column through the heart of an unknown region, inhabited by a subtile and merciless foe.

For the friends and families of our fallen comrades we have our warmest sympathies to offer in their bereavement.

General Sibley takes this occasion to express his appreciation of the activity and zeal displayed by the members of his staff, one and all.

By command of
BRIG.-GEN. SIBLEY.

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL MARSHALL—HIS NARRATIVE OF THE ABOVE BATTLES.

We were agreeably surprised last evening by the arrival of Col. Wm. R. Marshall from the Sioux Expedition, bearing the official dispatches of Gen. Sibley, on the subject of the important battles above briefly announced.

He left the Expedition on its return, one day's march beyond James River, on the 7th inst., and has thus accomplished the intervening distance of about 450 miles in seven days, which is, to say the least, remarkably rapid traveling. Over a considerable portion of the distance he was without an escort, being accompanied by only two scouts, which, to say the least again, was rather hazzrdous traveling.

We are indebted to Col. Marshall for the following highly interesting, though hastily prepared, details of the battles with the Sioux.

With the budget of graphic letters from our regular correspondent, it constitutes the most complete and authentic history of these important and exciting events, which will probably reach the public for some time to come.

The Battle of the Big Mound.

On the 24th of July, about one o'clock, as the column was moving along the western base of a great hill or ridge of the Coteau Missouri, scouts who were in the advance returned, with the report that we were in the immediate vicinity of a large camp of Indians. Other scouts came who had seen the Indians and believed them to be preparing in great numbers to engage us—that they were then collecting in the rocky ravines and behind the ridges of the great hill. Soon the Indians were seen on the Big Mound, the highest peak of the hill. The train was turned off to the right a little way and corralled on a salt lake.

Details of men were made to throw up entrenchments, so that a small number of men could defend the train and camp while the main force should be engaged elsewhere. The camp was encircled by the several regiments, with the artillery placed at intervals between. The Big Mound was directly east of camp a mile and a quarter distant. A succession of hills, or the broken side of the big hill, rising from the camp to the Big Mound. There was a ravine directly east of camp, which extended nearly to the Big Mound.

The Sixth Regiment was placed on the north side of the corral, its left resting on the lake; the Tenth Regiment next to the Sixth fronting north-east and to the left of the ravine; the Seventh Regiment on the right of the Tenth, fronting east and south-east on the ravine; the cavalry on the south side of the camp with its right flank on the lake.

KILLING OF DR. WEISER AND BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE.

These dispositions had hardly been made before the report of fire arms was heard on the hill directly in front of the Seventh Regiment. Some of the scouts had gone part way up the hill, and were talking with the Indians. Dr. Weiser, surgeon of the Mounted Rangers, joined them and shook hands with one or two Indians whom he had probably known at Shakopee. One Indian advanced and shot him through the heart. He fell and died without speaking a word. The scouts fired and the Indians fell back behind the ridge, returning the fire, one shot taking effect upon scout Solon Stevens of Mankato. It proved to be but a slight wound in the hip. The ball had first passed through his rubber blanket which was rolled up on his saddle. An ambulance was promptly sent out, which met the body of Dr. Weiser, being brought in on a horse.

The first battalion of cavalry—Capts. Taylor, Wilson and Anderson's Cos.—was promptly ordered to the scene of Dr. Weiser's death, where the scouts were skirmishing with the Indians. They found the ground so broken that they dismounted and sent their horses back to camp. Maj. Bradley, with Capts. Stevens and Gilfillan's Companies of the Seventh, were ordered to the support of the cavalry. The General with a six-pounder advanced to a hill on the left of the ravine and began to shell the Indians at the head of the ravine and about the Big Mound. Capt. Edgerton's Co. of the tenth supported the six-pounder.

The Sixth Regiment was deployed on the foot hills in front of its line, to the north and north-east of camp, Capt. Bank's Co. of the Seventh on the right of the Sixth regiment. Lt. Col. Marshall with the remaining five companies of the Seventh regiment, Capts. Kennedy, Williston, Hall, Carter, and Arnold advanced up the ravine toward the Big Mound, and deployed on the left of the dismounted cavalry and Maj. Bradley's line.

The artillery under the immediate direction of the General, drove the Indians out from the head of the ravine and from about the big mound. They fell back to the table land east of the mound, and into the broken ridges and ravines southward. They had come from that quarter, their camp being found around the hill about five miles from our camp.

The shelling they got near the Big Mound prevented their getting around to the northward in any considerable numbers. They were massed in the broken ground to the south of the mound.

The line of the Seventh Regiment and the three companies of Cavalry named, advanced steadily and rapidly, pouring a constant fire into the Indians, which reached them before their shorter range guns could have any effect on our troops. The left of the Seventh crossed the summit range just to the right of the mound, and flanking the right of the Indians, swept around to the southward and pursued the Indians into and through the ridges and ravines on the east of the range, while Major Bradley and Captoins Taylor and Anderson pressed them hotly on the west side. Capt. Wilson of the Cavalry crossed to the right of the mound, and pursued some Indians that separated from the main body and retreated more directly eastward.

The Indians were thus pursued three or four miles, and until they were completely dislodged and driven from the hills to a broad plain southward. They would try to hold ridge after ridge, and to cover themselves in the ravines, but the better weapons of the whites were too much for them. They were sparing of ammunition, and probably not over half had fire arms. Their number exceeded a thousand warriors.

As they were precipitately retreating down the ravines toward the plain, after the last stand, two companies of cavalry, Capt. Austin's and Lieut. Barton's, under the immediate command of Col. McPhail, took the advance and charged the Indians, doing execution. Corporal Hazlep was shot in the shoulder by an Indian he was riding on to. Col. McPhail thrust his sabre through the Indian. It was here that a stroke of lightning killed private John Murphy of company B, and his horse, and stunned another cavalryman. Col. McPhail's grasp was loosened on his sword by the shock. He thought a shell had fallen among them. This momentarily checked the charge and rendered it less effective, the Indians getting out on the plain where their immense numbers deterred any further charge until the cavalry could be reinforced.

Lt. Col. Marshall had left his line for a moment and, taking care of Col. McPhail's right flank, charged down the hill with the rangers. In an effort to cut off some Indians to the right he got into rather close quarters with some of them. The thunder-stroke checked the cavalrymen that he thought were following him in the dash. He wheeled his horse in time to avoid a single-handed encounter with a dozen warriors.

While the dismounted companions of cavalry were getting their horses from camp, and Captains Rubles, Davys and Lieut. Johnson's Companies, that had been on the right of the hill with Major Bradley, were being formed for the pursuit, the Indians had got three or four miles away. Their families had been started ahead, and the warriors were covering the rear of the train. The cavalry pursued, and the Seventh Regiment followed on. Lieut. Whipple's section of the battery was sent forward, and Company B, of the Tenth to support it. The cavalry reached the Indians before dark, and made five successive charges on their rear, killing a great number. The battery and the Seventh Regiment were not up in time to take a hand.

The Indians fought desperately. One stalwart warrior, with an American flag wrapped around him theatrically, fired twice while the cavalry were within twenty rods charging upon him, his balls taking effect in the overcoats and saddle of private Green, and rubber blanket of Carlson of Company F. The Indian got the powder down but not the ball for the third load, which he discharged at the breast of Archy McNee of Co. F, of course without effect. He then clubbed his gun and struck Carlson, nearly unhorsing him. A dozen carbine balls were put into, and then he had to be sabred to finish him.

Gustaf Stark of Co. B was killed in one of these charges, and Andrew Moore dangerously if not mortally wounded.

The cavalry boys took twenty-one scalps in this charge..

COL. MCPHAIL'S INDIAN FIGHTING ETHICS.

Col. McPhail had told them that it was very barbarous to take scalps, but that he wouldn't believe any man had killed an Indian unless he showed the hair, and enough of it so that two locks couldn't be taken from the same head.

The trail of the Indians was strewed with tons of dried buffalo meat, pemmican, robes, and undressed buffalo skins, beside camp furniture. It was a wild flight in which they abandoned everything that impeded them. Much of this stuff they left in camp.

The Seventh Regiment, with Co. B of the tenth, had reached a point ten or twelve miles from camp, the artillery a point further advanced, while Col. McPhail was engaged fifteen miles from Camp. Darkness came on and Col. Marshall ordered a bivouack of his men and Capt. Edgerton's company of the Tenth. Guards were posted and the exhausted men had laid down to sleep when Col. McPhail returned on his way to camp, having received an order not to pursue after dark and—mistakenly delivered—to return to camp. The General intended to leave it discretionary with Col. McPhail to bivouvack or return to camp accordingly, as he might have got many miles away or be near to camp. The infantry joined the cavalry and artillery and marched until daylight the next morning before reaching camp, having been twenty-four hours marching or fighting, and since ten o'clock in the morning, without water.

The General was just ready to leave camp with the other forces, but the exhausted condition of the men and cavalry horses that had been out all night precluded the march that day. This unfortunate mistake delayed the pursuit two days, for it required the next day's march, the 26th, to reach the point of the cavalry fight of the night of the 24th.

The Battle of Dead Buffalo Lake.

Camp was moved on the 25th three miles, on to the great hill where a pond of fresh water and grass was found. Lieut. Freeman's, and Murphy's and Stark's bodies were buried at Camp Sibliy, below the hill; Dr. Weiser's was buried at Camp Whitney, on the hill.

The march was resumed on the 26th, and Dead Buffalo Lake reached about noon. The Indians were seen in the distance, advancing towards us. It was not known that there was any good camping place within reach that day ahead, and it was decided to go into camp on the lake.

Lieut. Whipple's 6-pounders were advanced to a hill half a mile in advance, towards the Indians, and the 6th Regiment was deployed forward to support the battery and engage the Indians.

The Indians circled around, got on the high knolls and ridges and took observanions, but seemed indisposed to pitch in. The artillery shelled them when they ventured near enough, and the skirmishers gave them shots when they approached anywhere near camp.

A BOLD DASH OF THE INDIANS.

Thus some hours passed without the Indians developing their purpose. A large portion of them kept out of sight. Finally about three o'clock a mounted force of Indians suddenly dashed in on the north side of the camp, where mules had been turned out to graze, and where teamsters were getting grass.

A GALLANT CAVALRY CHARGE.

The Indians had almost reached them when Capt. Wilson's and Davey's companies of cavalry—the latter under Lieut. Kidder—putting their horses to the jump dashed upon the Indians, and so dismayed them that they wheeled their ponies to escape, but not in time to escape the carbine shots, followed by the revolver and sabre, that left a goodly number of the red devils on the field. Some of the scouts did good service in this charge.

One wonnded Indian tried to escape by seizing his horse's tail; but, unfortunately for him, the pony got a shot in the shoulder. John Platt, of Co. L, dashed up to finish the Indian with his revolver, but it didn't go off, and before he could check his horse, he was upon the Indian, who had reserved a shot in his gun, which he fired into the thigh and bowels of poor Platt, giving him his death wound. Joe Campbell, one of the scouts, tried to save Platt, but it was too late. Campbell's shot, fired at the same instant that the Indian fired the fatal shot at Platt, went through the vitals of the savage and finished him. Platt's comrades, exasperated at his mortal wound, tore the Indian's scalp from his head before he was dead.

A part of the Sixth Regiment, under Major McLaren, had returned to camp, and was on their color line, on the side where the Indians made the dash. They promptly advanced to the support of the cavalry, and took a hand in. Thus, the Sixth, among the infantry regiments, on this day did the fighting. The cavalry and artillery, in this, as in the previous and subsequent engagement, had always their full share of work. The Indians appeared on the south side of the camp, out of range, but made no further attack.

The Battle of Stoney Lake.

The march was resumed on the 27th, and the trail, still marked by robes and other articles, was followed toward the Missouri river.

We camped after a march of nearly twenty miles, on a small lake half a mile long and twenty rods wide.

On the morning of the 28th, just as the rear of the train was filing around the south end of the lake, the advance being nearly to the top of a long hill that we were ascending, the Indians suddenly made their appearance in front and on the flanks, rapidly circling around to the rear. They were in immense numbers, seemingly all mounted.

Major Jo. Brown, guide, and some of the scouts, who were in advance, narrowly escaped being gobbled up. The Tenth regiment, Col. Baker, which was in the advance, promptly and gallantly met the attack in front which was the first demonstration of the Indians. The artillery was quickly brought into play and the savages drew back to a safe distance. Col. Crooks, with the Sixth regiment, on the right flank, held them at bay and effectually guarded the train, while the cavalry on the left and the Seventh regiment and cavalry in the rear presented an unassailable line. The Indians got partly under cover of broken ground at the south end of the lake, but were soon dislodged by the fire of Lieut. Western's section of the battery and a line of skirmishers of the Seventh. One shot from an Indian, evidently aimed at Col. Marshall, while he was locating a howitzer, struck the ground at his feet. The most determined effort, however, to make a breach, was in front, and was fairly resisted by the Tenth regiment, so that it had its day of fighting.

The Indians, as they came on at first, were heard to say, "it is too late, it is too late," evidently having expected to surprise us in camp. Another Indian answered, "we must fight for our children."

After reconnoitering all sides of the train and finding it girt with a wall of fire, they seemed to think it was no use to make an assault. After seeing that the proper dispositions had been made for guarding the train the General ordered the column to move forward, regardless of the Indians. The Indians seeing our purpose to press on towards their familes, quickly withdrew, the whole demonstration not delaying the march over two hours.

THE NUMBERS OF THE INDIANS ENGAGED.

Gen. Sibley, Maj. Brown and others, estimated the number of Indians this day at over *two thousand*. In the battle of Big Mound were all the lower Indians, the Sissetoans, and part of the Yanktonais. In the last days fight, that of Stoney lake, they had been reinforced by another camp of Yanktonais and some Tetons from the west side of the Missouri river. We captured a Teton boy, who had no gun, and was subsequently released at the Missouri river. This Teton and an old squaw were the only prisoners taken in battle or near a battle. The supplications for life of the wretches when they had fired their last shot, were generally met by a sabre thrust that finished them.

THE MISSOURI RIVER REACHED.

No more Indians were encountered until the banks of the Missouri were reached the morning of the 29th. The Indians had made good use of the night, and got their families and ponies over. Their wagons, to the number of over one hundred, and a remnant of their pundler, that had not been strewn along the route of their flight, was left on the east bank of the river. Themselves covered the bluffs on the west side.

The Sixth regiment, then in the advance, advanced, deployed as skirmishers through the woods a mile and a half to the river. As they were starting to return a heavy volley that came from the high grass on the opposite bank fell harmless about them or short of them. They stopped a moment to return it, but the distance was too great for effect.

KILLING OF LT. BEEVER.

While Col. Crooks was at the river the General sent an order by Lieut. Beever, Aid-de Camp. While returning with an answer, Lieut. Beever mistook a trail that led down the river, where his body was found next day pierced by three arrows and a ball. He had also wounds from a tomahawk on his head. His horse lay near him. Two pools of blood twenty paces from his body indicated that two of his murderers had paid dearly for his life. On the same trail was found the body of private Nicholas Miller, of Company K, Sixth Regiment, who had made the same mistake in taking the trail that Beeaer had.

Two days were passed in camp at the mouth of Apple Creek, on the Missouri, opposite Burnt Boot Island, and then the homeward march was resumed. The Expedition had but fifteen days' rations, nine or ten of which would be consumed in returning to Camp Atchison. It would take two or three days to cross the Missouri, so that all the surplus would have been consumed in crossing and recrossing the river.

The animals were completely worn down. Over twelve miles a day could not be made on the scanty feed they were getting. It would therefore have been useless to go further. Much had been accomplished. Forty-four bodies of war-

Continued on the Fourth page.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

JEFF. DAVIS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from Old Buchanan and Beauregard.

Some of Jeff. Davis' correspondence, unearthed at Vicksburg by our troops, is coming to light. The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes two letters. One is from old Buchanan, written at Wheatland, March 16th, 1850. Buchanan's letter proves what his whole career has indicated: a desire to know what slaveholders wanted, and then concede it to them. Look at the infinite servility of the wretch. He says: "I am committed to the Missouri Compromise, and to that committal shall stand," and afterwards by bribery and menace, he attempts to force the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. The letter is published just as written, the italics in it being Mr. Buchanan's.

The second is an extract from a letter written by Beauregard, at New Orleans, February 13th, 1858. The conclusion of it alludes to the lack of protection of the people of Texas, and the partiality shown to New England, which he illustrates in the following silly, superlatively silly, remarks:

Are not the lives of Texan farmers as worthy of the tender care and protection of Congress, as those of New England abolition, freedom shrieking nutmeg pedlars? Only suppose that one of the latter could be murdered by an Indian or a pirate, on their barren rocky shores, what a hubbub and fuss would it not create from one end of the Union to the other? Even Southerners would join in the hue and cry! All our land and naval forces, including the Gulf squadron, would be ordered out forthwith, to avenge the nigger stealer's death.

We give below the letter and extract alluded to:

[Private and Confidential.]

WHEATLAND, 16 March, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I was in town this afternoon, and, receiving your letter, gave it a hasty answer, provoked thereto by the conduct of Cameron.

So far from having in any degree recoiled from the Missouri Compromise, I have prepared a letter to sustain it, written with all the little ability of which I am master. You may ask why has it not been published? The answer is very easy. From a careful examination of the proceedings in Congress, it is *clear that non-intervention is all that will be required by the South.* Webster's speech is to be the base of the compromise—it is landed to the echo by distinguished Southern men: and what is it? Non-intervention, *and non-intervention simply because the Wilmot Proviso is not required to prevent the curse of slavery from being inflicted on the Territories.* Under these circumstances it would be madness in me to publish my letter, and take higher ground for the South than they have taken for themselves. This would be to out-Herod Herod, and to be more Southern than the South. It could do no good, but might do much mischief.

The truth is, the South have got themselves into a condition on this question from which it appears to me now they cannot extricate themselves. My proposition of the Missouri Compromise was at once abandoned by them, and the cry was non-intervention. They fought the battle at the last Presidential election with this device upon their banners. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are now everywhere rallying to non-intervintion. They suppose in doing this they are standing by the South in the manner most acceptable to their Southern brethren. Our Democratic journals are praising the speech of Webster because all the appearances are that it is satisfactory to the South. It is now too late to change front with any hope of success. You may retreat with honor upon the principle that you can carry your slaves to California, and hold them there under the Constitution, and refer the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States. I am sorry both for your sakes and my own that such is the condition in which you are placed.

I say for my own sake, because I can never yield the position which I have deliberately taken in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and I shall be assailed by fanatics and free soilers as long as I live, for having gone further in support of the rights of the South than Southern Senators and Representatives. I am committed for the Missouri Compromise, *and that committal shall stand.*

Should there be any unexpected change in the aspect of affairs at Washington which would hold out the hope that the publication of my Missouri Compromise letter would do any good, it shall yet be published.

I was about to write more; but this letter is long enough.

It may be, and doubtless was the fact, that in 1819 or 1820 my name was placed on a committee which reported the resolutions to which that scamp, Gen. Cameron, refers. I was then a young man, and had a great veneration for the chairman of the committee as my legal preceptor, and probably was under the influence of the excitment then universal in Pennsylvania. I first went to Congress in December, 1821, and throughout my whole public career have been uniform in maintaining the just constitutional rights of the South. I have made more speeches on the subject, both on the floor of the Senate and at home, than probably any other man now living. One of them I now enclose to you *marked*, which fell into my hands last evening whilst I was looking for other matters.

I wish you would read my speech through on the veto power. It is the only one I ever made which fully pleases myself.

From your friend very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. Jefferson Davis.

P. S. Why did not the Southern gentlemen agree upon a common basis of settlement? Please to let me hear from you soon. I am invited very specially to a wedding in Washington, and possibly I may be there for one day on the 9th of April. Would to Heaven that Gen. Taylor might come out in favor of the Missouri Compromise! I should glory in sustaining him.

EXTRACT FROM BEAUREGARD'S LETTER.

I am not a disunion man. I have lived long enough at the North to be able to appreciate fully the good qualities, energy, commercial aptitude, and shrewdness of its inhabitants. But I, for one, will never submit tamely, in any community, whatever may be its advantages, to be snubbed and robbed of my just rights, even at the risk of losing in the contest all that I may be possessed of. We have, in my humble opinion, no concessions to make to them; for to us the question of slavery is one of life or death, to them it is one of fancy and of political capital. The more we yield to their unjust demands the more exacting they will become; for as their preponderance in our national council increases, ours diminishes, until at last they shall have become so strong that they will not even deign to ask, but will order forthwith the execution of a measure which will bring death and desolation to our homes. But this is a question so familiar to your high intelligence and patriotism, that I will pursue it no further. Hoping that "all will end well that is well," I remain, dear sir.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. Jeff. Davis, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG WIDOW MURDERED BY HER LOVER.

From the N. Y. World, August 9th.

A revolting case of murder, resulting from misplaced affection and unrequited passion, occurred in the twentieth ward yesterday morning. The story of the affair, as developed at the inquest before Coroner Ranney yesterday afternoon, is as follows:

Frederick Munter, a young German twenty-three years of age, and clerk in a grocery store at the corner of Thirty-third street and Tenth Avenue, kept by Nicholas Hellmer, brother of the deceased, had become violently enamored of a young and very beautiful German widow lady, residing at the same place, by the name of Caroline Heisterburg. Munter importuned the the lady to regard his suit favorably, and expressed himself as unable to endure life without it was shared with her. Mrs. Heisterburgh, who was the mother of three small children, had reasons for not wishing to unite her fortunes with those of the prisoner. She had been a widow but a short time, was only twenty-three years of age, and did not desire to be married so soon again. It is supposed, also, that she was not pleased with the attention paid her by the prisoner, and that she treated him with sufficient coolness to betray the feeling she entertained for him. The prisoner was not slow to perceive that he had but slight hopes of gaining her for a wife, and concluded that she should never become the wife of another. He made his arrangements on Thursday evening to commit the awful deed. He wrote a letter, a copy of which will be found below, which partook something of the nature of an explanatory letter and a will. On Friday morning he arose at 5 o'clock in the morning and went to the grocery store fronting the apartment in which he slept. He there procured a hatchet and a butcher's knife, and proceeded to the room occupied by his beautiful victim. From the appearance of the body, as it was discovered after death, she must have risen up to meet him as he entered the room, but there was probably no time for expostulation. He struck her two blows in the face, breaking her jaw and felling her to the floor. As she lay upon her side insensible, he must have stood behind her and drew his knife across her throat, which he did with so much violence as to nearly sever the head from the body, cutting all the large arteries, and making the work of death sure and immediate. Having committed the deed, he waited a short time, and then proceeded to the Twentieth ward station house, where he gave himself up.

A letter written in German, of which the following is a translation, was found in the prisoner's trunk:

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Evening 12 o'clock.—It is surely a very sorry thing that I must do such a dreadful deed, but I cannot forgive her what she has done to me. She has blasted all my hopes and joys in this world, and if there is a merciful God in heaven, may He have mercy on that woman; but her heart is as a stone to me, and now that I cannot live with her, I can at least die with her, and I hope that God will take her and my soul in mercy to Him. I write over everything I possess to the three small children; I have got one hundred dollars in the bank, and that which is in this house is all for them, and take them up as orphan children, who have no father and no mother. That is all I have to write. I can now die in peace, with the hope that God will take my poor soul to heaven.

F. Un. M.

There was some other evidence of an uninteresting and unimportant character taken, but which had no special bearing upon the deed itself. It was evident that the prisoner had acquired an unconquerable passion for the deceased, and that she had lately treated him with a coldness that had driven him to a partial insanity.

Gov. Aiken of South Carolina in the Libby Prison.

NOTE FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

I have this day conversed with Dr. Everett, Surgeon of the 5th East Tennessee infantry, who was recently confined in the infamous Libby Prison, at Richmond. He tells me that he was confined in the same room with ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, and held frequent conversations with him. So many ounces of bread and meat were dealt out to each prisoner per day, and the venerable old gray-haired patriot received his daily allowance, while the boys in prison volunteered to do his cooking for him. The offenses for which he was imprisoned were refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and to contribute means to sustain the rebellion. In conversing about his confinement, he would frequently shed tears.

This venerable old patriot, who has served his State as Governor, as a Congressman, and as a member of her Legislature, is the largest shareholder in the Confederacy, and about the wealthiest man in South Carolina; but he is a Union man and stubbornly refuses to be any thing else. For this he is incarcerated in a prison! His cruel confinement has been kept a secret from the outside world, and it has been kept out of Southern papers, because his villainous persecutors were ashamed to let his imprisonment be known!

There is no organization in South Carolina, or anywhere in the seceeded States, that can afford Gov. Aiken relief, and I insist that our Government ought, without a week's delay, arrest *five prominent rebel citizens*, and confine them in irons until the "old man eloquent" is set at liberty. If Mr Lincoln and Seward do not attend to it, I propose to Gen. Rosecrans and Gov. Johnston that they at one seize upon five prominent Tennessee rebels, and confine them in our State Prison until the old South Carolina patriot is released. It is due to justice, and above all, to the loyal sentiment of the South.

Aug. 5, 1863. W. G. BROWNLOW.

President Lincoln's Reply to the Letter of Gov. Seymour Asking a Suspension of the Draft.

His Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Your communication of the 3d instant has been received and attentively considered. I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York, as you request, because, among other reasons, TIME is too important. By the figures you send, which I presume are correct, the twelve districts represented fall in two classes of eight and four respectively.

The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two classes is certainly very striking, being the difference between an average of 2,200 in one class, and 4,864 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal, one to another, in entire population, as required by the plan on which they were made, this disparity is such as to require attention. Much of it, however, I suppose will be accounted for by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the City than are in the country, who have too recently arrived from other parts of the United States and from Europe, to be either included in the census of 1860, or to have voted in 1862. Still, making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand upon it as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great disparity. I shall direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing, however, at first from each of the four districts—to wit, the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth—only 2,200, being the average quota of the other class. After this drawing, these four Districts, and also the Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth, shall be carefully re-enrolled—and, if you please, agents of yours may witness every step of the process. Any deficiency which may appear by the new enrollment will be supplied by a special draft for that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from those districts respectively during the interval; and at all points, so far as consistent with practical convenience, due credits shall be given for volunteers, and your Excellency shall be notified of the time fixed for commencing a draft in each district.

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it. But I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate, and then more time to obtain a Court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those now not in the service to go to the aid of those who are already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go, in the precise legal proportion to those who are not to go. My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

Singular Reports in Regard to Our Relations With Russias

Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, Aug. 11th.

The receipt of advices from abroad by the Arabia has set the occupant of the White House and the head of the State Department in a flutter. Most singular rumors are prevailing here with reference to a complication of the United States with the imbroglio now prevailing in Europe touching the affairs of Russia and Poland. Conferences have been held between Mr. Seward and the President concerning the matter, and in the inner circles of the Republican leaders there is a very unusual ferment.

It would appear, by all that can be learned from outsiders, that Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, Cassius M. Clay has been making for himself a very extensive chapter in the history of European politics, and that, with his usual indiscretion, he has managed to embroil the United States in the troubles between Russia and the Western Powers. The secret of the remarkable change of base o' Prince Gortschakoff, from a tone of peace to one of war, was brought about, it is understood, by no less a person than our eccentric and hotheaded minister in Russia. It will be remembered that, in all the early diplomatic papers touching the troubles of Poland and Russia, the tone of the Russian Government was eminently peaceful and conciliatory. In answer to the several representations from Austria, France and England, respecting the inviolability of the treaties of 1815, the foreign Minister of Russia condescended to expiate matters to the Western Powers, and to defend the conduct of his Government by argument. The joint note of the three great Powers produced a very different effect, and the recent reply of Prince Gortschakoff shows that Russia contemplates the possibility of a war with equanimity. The puzzle was, what created this change of feeling; and it now appears, if the reports that reach Washington may be relied upon, that it was no less a person than Minister Clay, who has entered into a treaty—so the rumors go on to say—with Russia, offensive and defensive, assuring her that, in the event of the Western Powers declaring war against her, the United States would declare war against England and France. The Russians were aware from their own ministers in this country, and from the tone of our public press, that the utmost irritation existed in the United States against France, on account of the desire of Napoleon to recognize the South, and because of the conquest of Mexico; and against England, on account of the sympathy that nation had felt for the insurgents, and the aid and comfort it had given them in the war, in arms, and especially in ships to prey upon American commerce. With these facts patent to the Russian government, it was compelled to credit the positive announcements of Minister Clay, that the American people only wanted an opportunity to declare war against France and England, especially if there was a fair prospect that the rebellion would be quelled. Hence the courage of Gortschakoff and the Russian Government.

On land Russia has very little to fear from the Western powers, partly on account of the inaccessibility of its more important cities and seats of power, but mainly because its armies, since the result of the Crimean campaign, have been remodelled and regenerated, and are expected now to be able to vie in discipline and valor with even the best troops in France. In short, the Russians, upon the strength of the representations of Minister Clay, hope to be able to create a fire in the rear of England and France which they little dream of. Hence the boldness of tone and the guage of battle which has been thrown down by Prince Gortschakoff in the recent reply to the great powers.

There is another reason which has decided Russia in the course she has taken. The winter season is approaching, and, before war could be declared and fleets prepared, the Baltic would be inaccessible to the English on account of the cold and ice. As for the Black Sea, there is no commerce there which could be broken up to injure Russia which would not injure England still more—to wit: the great wheat crops of Southern Russia, which are now the main-stay for the supply of breadstuffs for France and England.

One of the reasons, it is said, why Clay has urged upon the Russian Government to take the course it has done is that a war between Russia and the Western Powers will be popular in America, from the experience of 1854 and 1855, when the stoppage of the Russian grain trade caused an immense exportation of grain from the United States and enriched our Western farmers beyond measure. Russia, therefore, had every reason to believe that Clay was authorized in the treaty, or rather understanding, which he was anxious to secure between himself, on the part of the United States, and Gortschakoff, on the part of the Russian Government.

Of course this news has set Washington agog, at least such circles as are *en rapport* with the State Department and the White House. There are those who believe that Mr. Seward has had a finger in the pie. He is not the man to forget an enemy. It will be remembered that Mr. Seward strongly urged the appointment of Clay to Russia, in the very teeth of the fact that Clay had the impudence and indiscretion to publish a letter in a New York paper strongly censuring Mr. Seward for his diplomatic correspondence, and complaining that Mr. Seward had given too much of his own correspondence and too little of his (Clay's) to the public. In the face of this Mr. Seward urged his appointment upon the Senate. It is believed by some here that the position that Clay has taken while not exactly recommended or approved by the State department, has been winked at by Mr. Seward, partly with the hope of paying off Clay for his contemptuous letter by the excitement his objectionable course will create, and partly to embroil France and England with Russia, so as to prevent England from the talked of interference in our affairs. If this is true it will show most dextrous management on the part of our Secretary of State. If he shall have succeeded in creating war between Russia and France and England, by such an instrument as Cassius M. Clay, it will be a stroke of statecraft and finesse worthy of a Machiavelli.

Of course the future of our Government is very clear. There will be no war with England and France at present, unless the rebellion should immediately collapse and the temptation be afforded for our President to pay off old scores with those nations. The probability is, if the war is finished by Christmas, that by the coming spring our people will be tempted to try the virtue of the new iron-clad, and which should not be built without a practical test of their capacities. The Puritan, Dictator and Dunderberg, and the other large vessels of our iron-clad fleet, ought to have a chance with the Warrior and Gloria, and, unless the people here are very much mistaken in the sentiments of the country at large, the temptation for a war with England or France, or both combined, will be too strong to be resisted before many years are over.

In the event of a war between Russia and the Western Powers, and in case our Government should not feel strong enough to contest the supremacy of the seas with those great naval nations, the course of President Lincoln is clear. It would be to recall Clay and disavow the proceeding which he is said to have assented to.

Another State Coming.

Another new State will soon stand at the door of the Union claiming admission into the family circle. On the second of September the people of Nevada territory will elect delegates to a constitutional convention, by which the machinery for a State government will be put in motion. This territory was organized in March, 1861, and has a population of some sixty thousand. It lies west of 115 degrees of longitude and north of about 38 degrees of latitude, having Utah on the east, Oregon on the north, and California on the west.

The whole territory is rich in mineral wealth, seven of its nine organized counties having mines of either gold or silver, while its agricultural resources adapt it to populous settlement and guaranty stable prosperity. The general election for territorial and county officers is held annually on the first Wednesday of September. It is not improbable that Nevada will be regularly admitted as a State at the next session of Congress, adding another commonwealth to the galaxy of free States.

The Interview Between Rosecrans and Vallandigham.

The Dayton *Journal* relates the following *apropos* of Vallandigham:

When Vallandigham arrived at Murfreesboro, General Rosecrans went to see him. "I wanted to see you," said the General,—"I wanted to see you, Vallandigham, to see whether you had a rascal's face." Then changing the subject rather abruptly—and bringing down the fore-finger of his right hand in that rapier-like style which is a conspicuous feature of his gesticulation when he is in terrible earnest—he said: "Vallandigham, don't you come back here. If—you—do—Vallandigham—I'll be d—d—and, may God forgive me for the expression—I'll be d—d if I don't *hang you!*" People will be pleased to remember that the General says he "never blasphemes, but he sometimes swears."

—The Unionists of Ohio say that George E. Pugh, the copperhead candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship on the Vallandigham ticket, is opposed to the prosecution of the war not from principle but from *Pugh*sillanimity.

—An officer of one of the Illinois regiments in the Army of the West says: "In our expedition along the Yazoo river bottoms, we passed through a cornfield thirty miles in extent. The corn exceeded anything I have ever seen in Illinois."

—The Copperheads of Fairfield county, Ohio, have nominated the martyr, Edson B. Olds, for the Legislature.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

BROAD ACRES!

360 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water.* Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

HENRY McKENTY,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. ans-d&wly

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to
D. COOPER,
Irvine's Block
ap4tf

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.]

St. Paul, June 30, 1863. je4-3m

Dentists.

DENTISTRY.
DR. G. A. BOWMAN.
DENTAL ROOMS IN
Winslow House,
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,
DENTIST,
(Office in French's Block,)
Third Street, near the Post Office,
SAINT PAUL . . . . . MINNESOTA
jan29-1y

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,
DENTIST,
Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.
☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je6

WANTED

TO RENT—A House within a few minutes walk of the Post Office. Would like a lease for one, two or three years. Possession desired either now or in the fall. Call at or address PRESS OFFICE.
Jy30-tf

FREE WATER POWER IN ST. ANTHONY.

The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company continue to offer mill sites on the Falls, with the right to draw water, both *free of rent* for five years, to any person who will improve unoccupied sites, by the erection of Oil or Paper Mills, Straw-Board or Starch Factories, Woollen, Flax or Cotton Mills. At the end of five years and each like term thereafter, the rents may be determined by three disinterested parties.

au4-1m* RICHARD CHUTE, Agent.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AGENCY AT HASTINGS.

CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Agent

FOR
McCORMICK'S REAPER AND MOWER,
Self and Hand Rake, two and four Horse.
BRADLEY & PITTS BUFFALO THRESHERS,
With a measuring attachment, and saves one hand.
CHICAGO GRAIN BINDER,
The only Grain Binder warranted.
WOOD MILLS,
Driven by sweep power, complete of itself; or driven by tread power, or by threshing machine power; for cutting stove wood from the log.
HUBBARD LIGHT MOWER.
HORSE HAY RAKES, REVOLVING.
ONE AND TWO HORSE ENDLESS CHAIN OR TREAD POWERS.
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW-MILL,
For cutting cord wood.

All articles sold by me are warranted. Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. For terms, prices and circulars, apply to

CHARLES ETHERIDGE,
ap19-1amd&1w1m HASTINGS, MIN.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed, acknowledged and delivered by Alfred Berthier and Mary his wife, of the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey county, in the State of Minnesota, to Charles N. Schirmer, of the same place, dated July 7th, 1862, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Ramsey, on the 7th day of July, 1862, at one o'clock P. M., in Book "S" of Mortgages, on pages 435 and 436, whereby the said Alfred Berthier and Mary his wife conveyed unto the said Charles N. Schirmer, his heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situate in said county of Ramsey, viz:

Commencing on Seventh (7th) street, twenty-five (25) feet easterly from Wacouta street and on south side of said Seventh street, thence southerly parallel with Wacouta street to south line of lot No. eleven (11) in block No. six (6) in Whitney & Smith's Addition to Saint Paul; thence easterly along the line between lots No. ten (10) and eleven, (11,) twenty-five feet, (25;) thence at right angles with last line and parallel with Wacouta street through lots No. eleven (11) and twelve (12) in said block six (6) to Seventh (7th) street; thence westerly along Seventh street twenty-five (25) feet to place of beginning—thereby meaning to convey twenty-five (25) feet front on Seventh street and twenty-five (25) feet in rear, being parts of lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block six (6) in Whitney & Smith's Addition to the city of Saint Paul, according to the recorded plat of said addition;—to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred dollars and interest thereon, according to the conditions of certain promissory notes, executed and delivered by said Alfred Berthier to said Charles N. Schirmer, described in said mortgage and bearing even date therewith, and due on the 7th of July, 1863.

And whereas there is now claimed to be due and is due on the said mortgage and notes, the sum of four hundred and fourteen dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described, will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said Ramsey county, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Saint Paul, in said Ramsey county, on the first day of October, A. D. 1863 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to pay off and satisfy said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses of sale.

St. Paul, August 5th, 1863.

CHARLES N. SCHIRMER,
Mortgagee.

s au8-6w

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

NOS. 3 & 4 JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of
LIQUORS AND SEGARS
Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of closest buyers. December 1, 1862

C. PROAL,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS WAREROOMS,

Corner Third and Robert Streets.

A large assortment of

Ladies' Saddles, Gents' Saddles, Boys' Saddles, Gig Saddles, Bridles and Martingales, Bits and Spurs,

Whips of all Sorts, Saddlery Hardware,

COACH HARNESS, BUGGY HARNESS, TROTTING HARNESS, SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, LADIES' LARGE DRESS TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS.

RAILROAD BAGS, HARNESS LEATHER.

☞ Also, everything pertaining to the trade for sale at reasonable prices.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *Collegii Medici Ohioensis.* Without degrading it into empiricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," he, like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Bumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a speciality during the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.

The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pangymnastikon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.

☞ Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A. M. to P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,
(Box 199,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Jy3

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block,

where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &C., &C

New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.—SALE OF PINE TIMBER.

In pursuance of law, notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber, in the city of St. Anthony, I will offer at public sale and sell to the highest bidder, permits for cutting the Pine Timber on certain School Lands situated on Rum River and its tributaries, as follows, to wit:

Section.	Town.	Range.	Minimum price per 1,000 feet.
16	37	26	$2 00
36	37	26	1 75
16	37	27	1 75
36	37	27	1 50
36	38	26	1 50
16 and 36	38	27	2 00
16 and 36	38	27	2 50
16	38	28	1 75
36	38	28	2 00
16 and 36	39	27	2 00
36	39	28	1 50
16	40	26	1 50
16 and 36	40	27	2 00
16	41	27	1 75
36	39	26	3 cts. per tie.

No permits will be sold for less than the minimum price per thousand feet, and all timber so cut will remain the property of the State, until full payment is made. An advance payment of $50 will be required on each tract purchased, the same to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale.

St. Paul, Minnesota, July 30th, 1863.

CHAS. McILRATH,
Jy31 Commissioner State Land Office.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

NOTICE.

M. C. COOLEY retires this day from the firm of Cooley, Carver & Co., having disposed of his interest therein to B. K. & C. P. Carver, who assume the liabilities and will continue the business of the house as heretofore.

The capital and resources of the house remain unimpaired and style of firm unchanged.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

Saint Paul, August 1st, 1863.

Referring to the above, we tender thankful acknowledgments to our friends for past favors, and with assurances of our best attention to their interests in future.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

au2-2w

Groceries.

GROCERIES CHEAP AT

Wholesale and Retail.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

Having leased the store occupied by L. G. Johnson & Co., and purchased their

Stock of Groceries,

May be found at

220 *Third Street, two doors above the North Western Express Office,*

Where they will sell,

GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

We wish to close out this stock entirely as we propose to

CHANGE THE BUSINESS,

and open a

Paper and Stationery Store

In connection with our

Paper Mill at St. Anthony.

☞ All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER or sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags ropes and old printed papers. Jy15-tf

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy,
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices. my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A pair of large red OXEN, six years old. One has a star on his forehead and some white on hip and tail; the other has a hole in one horn and also some white on hip and tail. They were first missed on Sunday, the 19th inst., from the residence of the subscriber, about a mile south of Pine Bend. Any person returning the same will be suitably rewarded, by

T. D. AYLSWORTH.

July 31st, 1863. Jy31-d&wtf

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 18 Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

...all sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 20 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT 1,000 PounDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 Pounds DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash
myl1tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where I will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the home a portion, at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE.
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
1y3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,
Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.00 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value, will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.
Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
Je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Guns & Pistols.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS.
Je14-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

PORTRAITS.

B. P. BARTLETT, Artist,
From NEW YORK CITY, is now prepared to
PAINT PORTRAITS.
Landscapes, &c.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
☞ He will also give lessons in Drawing and Oil Painting, at his Studio, over Munger's Music Store, Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Jy19-tf

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors,.....Boston
Je11d80lm&w1y w

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell
LOW FOR CASH
OR
Short Approved Credit.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.
We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.
No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.
☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers.
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURE
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&wly

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,
No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago,
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,
Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,
CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,
FLAGS, &c., &c.
Common and Patent **Hoist Wheels,** for building, constantly on hand.
GEO. T. FOSTER, Je13-1y C. M. HARDENBURGH

GROCERIES,
SHORES & TATOR,
Wholesale Grocers,
47 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.
L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,
SUCCESSOR TO
Thompson, Whitney & Co
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS and SHOES,
46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL
We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE
BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST
and with very large addition to our
HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK
We are prepared to offer to the Country Trad the best assortment of Boots and Shoes the city.
GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

Insurance.

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company.
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6-d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.

HOGAN & CAMP
ARE STILL OFFERING
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE
DRY GOODS MARKET.
Our stock of
DRESS GOODS
IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,
Comprising all the
LATEST STYLES
OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Worsted Goods,
In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,
USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,
Lawns and Organdies, &c.,
Which we are selling at
GREAT BARGAINS.
We have a splendid line of
Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,
For Ladies, Misses and Children:
ALSO
SPRING AND SUMMER
BALMORALS,
Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a hand-some assortment.
In Shawls,
We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of
CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA
SHAWLS,
In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.
We have the
CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERIES,
IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,
Also
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.
GLOVES, &c., &c.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
We would say that we have a large stock of
DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c.,
Which we will sell at a
SMALL ADVANCE
On present New York prices for CASH.
Hogan & Camp,
ap25-tf 142 Third-st

CATHCART & CO.
AT THEIR OLD STORE.
Third Street St. Paul,
Are in receipt of their
Spring Stock of Dry Goods
We have a large and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.
We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of
Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres
Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices —freight added. Call and examine before buying.
mar1-d&w1y CATHCART & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW LOT OF
LINEN COATS,
PLAIN LINEN DRILL PANTS,
AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED
MARSEILES VESTS.
All of which we are prepared to sell at
REDUCED PRICES.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf **THIRD-ST.**

Hotels.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,
Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.
The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-tf

HERNDON HOUSE,
Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,
HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA,
W. E. HUNT.
Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,
PROPRIETOR.
☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je10-3m

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

Freight & Express.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE
OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE
American Express Company.

On and after this date, by special arrangement,
The Merchants' Dispatch
Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at
Lower Rates and in Better Time,
Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.

TIME GUARANTEED.

All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination
FREE OF CARTAGE.

The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be
A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE
That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch
Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for
WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.
Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.
Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.
For rates or further information inquire of
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. Je19-3m

1863. 1863. 1863.
Summer Arrangement.
MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,
CARRYING THE
NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS
AND THE
United States Mail.
The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL
For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.
For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse des Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.
For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilto, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.
For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.
For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.
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PRIME LARD.
50 packages, barrels and half barrels. For sale by [au2-d&w1w] J. I. BEAUMONT.

Continued from the First page.

riors had been found, many more carried off and concealed. The season's supplies of meat and clothing material, and their wagons destroyed. The howlings of the squaws that came across the river told the tale of their misery and despair.

If Gen. Sully shall arrive and take up the pursuit, their destruction can be rendered complete.

LT. FREEMAN.

The body of this officer, killed by the Indians, was promptly recovered and buried at Camp Sibley, near the Big Mound. The scouts who were with Lt. Freeman and Mr. Brackett, did not give themselves up to the hostile Indians, but made their way, minus horses, directly to camp. Lt. Freeman was killed on the east side of the hill about the time the battle begun on the west side. The scouts gave the same account of the affair that Mr. Brackett did. Search was made that evening for Mr. Brackett, but he could not be tracked on the dry prairie.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the official list of the killed and wounded, as reported by medical director Wharton:

THE KILLED.

Surgeon J. S. Weiser, 1st. Minnesota, Mounted Rangers.

Private Gustof Stark, Co. B, 1st Min. M. R.

Private Nicholas Miller, Co. K, 6th Min. V.

The above were killed in the battles above described. To these must be added the name of

Lieut. Freeman, Co. D, 1st Min. M. R., who was killed in the affair from which Mr. Brackett had such a narrow escape.

Private Jno. Murphy, 1st Min. M. R., killed by lightning.

WOUNDED.

Private John Platt, Co. I., 1st Min. M. R., wounded in right groin, since died.

Private Andrew Moore, Co. B, mortally shot in right side.

Corporal Wm. B. Hezlep, Co. B, in right shoulder joint—recovering.

Sergeant James B Grady, Co. I., 1st Min. M. R., flesh wound in thigh.

Making eight deaths by wounds or casualties, and two slightly wounded.

RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

CAMP SLAUGHTER, Missouri River, July 30, 1863.

We reached this place, which is at the mouth of Apple Creek, in about 46 deg. 42 min. 30 sec. north latitude, on yesterday, after a continuous marching of ten days from Camp Atchison, a distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles. We find ourselves four hundred and ten miles, by the route traveled, according to my estimation, from Camp Pope, which we have made in forty-four days, marching thirty-one of them. We have overtaken the Indians on the plains of Dakota, five hundred miles from St. Paul, and we have driven them across the Missouri into Nebraska. We have fought three battles with them and killed about forty-six, as it is estimated. We have routed them and crippled their transportation and means of subsistance. Our killed and missing only amount to eight men, up to this time. In military language, our cavalry have covered themselves with glory, and all our soldiers have acted bravely and endured uncomplainingly.

EAGLE'S NEST.

My last letter I sent to you from "Camp Olin," on the James or Dakota River, under date of July 21st. On the 22d we came eighteen miles, to "Camp Kimball," on the western branch of the James, and almost under the Butte, called "the Eagle's Nest," which is a very liberal interpretation of the Dakota "Huya-waya-pahde" This is a spur of the Missouri Coteau, and has on its sides a fine little grove of timber. It appeared so near to us that most of our men thought it not more than a mile and a half or two miles, but when they returned with the wood, were willing to admit that it was four miles.

TREACHERY OF A SCOUT.

Our scouts here found and brought in a man who had been sent in from the Red River half breed camp to ascertain where the Indians were, and to carry a message to Standing Buffalo. He reported that he had been on to Long Lake, where they had been encamped; that he found them gone; that he followed on to their third encampment, towards the Missouri, and found that at least five days old, and that by that time they were across the Missouri. We afterwards found that his whole story was a lie; there was no truth in it. General Sibley told him that if he found him truthful he would reward him, but if he lied to him he would hang him. In the fraternizing which preceded the battle of Friday he made his escape.

SCENE OF THE FIRST BATTLE.

July 23d, we reached "Camp Grant," after ascending the Coteau and making a detour to the south, getting into the hills. We watered the animals at a nice long lake, and, afterwards encamped on very broken ground by a lake filled with rushes. We marched about sixteen miles. The next day, July 24th, we started early, and, before noon, had marched about fifteen miles to a very salt lake whose water neither man nor beast could drink. Fortunately we had watered at some fine lakes five miles back. We still intended going on some miles further, hoping to reach Long Lake, which was yet to us an unknown country, so far as distance was concerned. But, here was to be fought our first battle. On our right, as we advanced, was this salt lake, and on our left, or to the south, was a very high hill, which subsided towards the north-east and west into smaller hills Here was commenced the battle of the "Big Mound."

THE SIOUX MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE.

While the train was still in motion, some of the scouts came back to say that about two miles in advance of us they had discovered a fresh trail of Indians passing to the south. Another came in to say, that off to the left of us he saw two teepees, and presumed there were more. He thought they were five or six miles off While he was yet speaking still another returned in hot haste, to say that the hills were covered with Indians coming towards us. One train of wagons was accordingly immediately placed in close corrall down near the lake. The want of water was partially met by digging.

FRATERNIZING WITH THE INDIANS.

The Indians soon made their appearance in large numbers on the hills a mile or two off. Some of our scouts went to them, and shook hands and talked with them. They said, some were for peace, but the majority were for war. Some relatives of our scouts told them to prepare for a battle. Enos saw his brother, who desired to come in to us, but did not know how to get away his wife. Mr. Renville brought in Paul's son, Daniel, whom his father affectionately embraced in the presence of us all.

DR. WEISER TREACHEROUSLY KILLED.

The business of fraternizing still went on. Some one sent word to General Sibley that Standing Buffalo, who was out on a buffalo chase, would, when he returned, come in with a white flag. In the mean time the camp was being made and fortified and the troops placed in position. Several officers and men went up or to the hills and shook hands and talked with Indians. Among others Dr. A. J. Weiser, Surgeon of the Cavalry. He came down and went up a second time and was talking with Good-Boy, one of Standing Buffalo's chief soldiers, in presence of Sergeant Lockey, Alexis Laframboise, Mr. Stevens, and others of the scouts, when one of the painted Indians came up behind and shot him. He fell immediately from his horse and died in a few minutes. The white men fired upon the Indians, and retreated to reload, when they returned to the fatal spot and picked up the lifeless body of the Doctor and bore it down to "Camp Sibley." Doubtless it was very unwise for Doctor Weiser to go up there, under the circumstances. It was like Abner committing himself to the friendship of Joal. As the Doctor was very much liked by officers and men of his regiment, they at first talked of carrying his remains down to his family at Shakopee; but after considering the thing, that we were still advancing and that we had no means whatever of preserving the body, the wish was abandoned as impracticable.

THE BATTLE COMMENCES.

The killing of Dr. Weiser, was the signal for the commencement of the battle. The time for overtures was past. The Indians poured in and covered the hills around us, and our troops immediately moved upon them. It was now about three o'clock in the afternoon. The Indians, after firing for half an hour, retired before our advancing troops.

PURSUIT BY OUR FORCES.

They were pursued by Col. McPhail with a portion of his regiment, and by Col. Marshall of the Seventh Infantry, together with a part of the Battery, under Capt. Jones. In the meantime their village disappeared. An immense amount of property was left on the ground or attempted to be hid in the rushes of the lake. It was a hasty flight for dear life. For a distance of ten miles beyond their encampment they were pursued by our Cavalry. The Indian men were fighting bravely to cover the retreat of their families. Over this whole distance their property was scattered to the amount of thousands of dollars—tent-poles and tents, buffalo robes and skins in abundance, dried meat by the ton, axes and shovels, and bowls and horn spoons, together with spoons, and other property taken from white people. Thus they have realized themselves what they inflicted upon multitudes of the white settlers of the Minnesota frontier two months ago.

WHY THE PURSUIT WAS NOT CONTINUED.

Dark came on and stopped the pursuit. By some mistake or misunderstanding our troops returned that night to camp, which they did not reach until dark the next morning, and they were in no condition to move that day. They had killed more than twenty of the Indians, among them one woman. One of our men, G. A. Stark of St. Peter, was killed in the action. Andrew Moar was seriously if not mortally wounded. Corp. M. Hazlep of Mankato was wounded in the shoulder, but is doing well.

A SOLDIER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, while our troops were advancing, a thunder storm came up, and a bolt of lightning struck down John Murphy of Wascca county, and killed both him and his horse instantly.

LOSS OF MR. BRACKETT AND LIEUT. FREEMAN.

In the morning, Mr. Brackett beef contractor, and Lieut. Freeman of Captain Taylor's company, went out with the scouts to the left, probably looking for buffalo. It seems that before our battle commenced, they met with the Indians who were also scenting. At the time, they were with Wa-kin-yan-ta-wa and Good Thunder, and one other of the scouts. The result of this meeting was that Lieut. Freeman was killed, the whole five lost their horses and Mr. Bracket. did not return to our camp. When our scouts last saw him he was hid in the grass and uninjured. But when he was sent for in the night he was not found. There is a bare possibility that he escaped and gone back to Camp Atchison.

These three Lieut. Freeman, G. A. Stark and John Murphy, all of the cavalry, were buried in one grave at Camp Sibley. Dr. Weiser was taken over to Camp Whitney and buried there.

FOLLOWING THE INDIAN TRAIL.

CAMP SLAUGHTER, Missouri River, July 31, 1863.

Although much desired by the commanding general, it was found that our animals and men were so used up that a march on the 25th was impossible. But for the sake of water and grass we removed in the afternoon, over the hill, about three miles, to Camp Whitney. The next day was the Sabbath, but as the business of the expedition now was to catch the Indians, if possible, and further chastise them, a march was regarded as a work of necessity. We accordingly struck our tents as soon as it was light, and proceeded about ten or twelve miles on the trail of the Indians, broadly marked by their cast away goods, to Buffalo lake, so called from our finding in it a dead denizen of the prairie. Here we had spent an hour in watching, and was advancing again when we were met a second time by the Indians in considerable numbers—some said five or six hundred. We had only reached the real battle-field of Friday, and arrangements were made for burying the dead Indians who were found scattered over the prairie. Again our wagons were put into corrall, and our troops went into the fight. The Indians made some bold attempts to force their way into camp, but they were most bravely met by our troops and driven back, and seven or eight killed. After a couple of hours they retired, but continued to watch our camp until in the night. We had none killed, but John Platt of Fillmore county, was mortally wounded. I saw him with Chaplain Lathrop on Sabbath evening and again Monday morning. He signified his willingness to die, and on Tuesday he died in an ambulance, while we were on the march. By moonlight that evening we buried him at Camp Stees, or Apple creek, about twelve miles from its mouth. He was followed to the grave by Capt. Davy and the men of his company, who were much attached to him. He was regarded by them all as a brave man. Rest, then, in thy lonely grave, fellow-soldier, until the morning of the resurrection.

A DASH ON OUR TRAIN.

On Monday we came on in line of battle, with a line of skirmishers in the front and on either flank, and brought up by the rear guard. We marched about 17 or 18 miles and camped at Stony Lake, where we found good water but almost no grass. For a belt of about forty miles the buffalo have passed over before us and eaten what little grass there was. As the mules were kept grazing all night, we were quite late starting next morning. We did not get started out of Camp Schoenneman until five, and then they came out irregularly, some round one end of the lake and some round the other end. Gen. Sibley was in the advance as usual, with one section of the battery and a line of skirmishers, but the flanks were fully protected. The Indians made a dash for the train, but such was the promptitude with which the commanders of regiments and corps acted that they were foiled in their purpose. On this occasion they appeared in great numbers, not less, probably, than a thousand mounted men, and their footmen had not yet arrived. As it was manifest that they did not come to fight, but only to annoy us and prevent our further progress, thereby giving time for their families to cross the Missouri, the command was given to form in marching order, with the intention of fighting as we passed on. But after an hour's deploying and firing and losing eight or ten of their men, they retreated. We passed on, and passing two of their last camps during the day, we made Camp Stees, or Apple creed, having come about eighteen miles.

A CAPTIVE DAKOTA.

During the day we had taken captive a young Tetonwan Dakota, who was caught napping. Our men fired twenty or thirty shots at him, from all of which he escaped unharmed but terribly frightened. This son of Long Beard of the Hoonkpapa band of Tetonwans, told us that we were not far from the Missouri river—that the women carried packs through in a day. Still the distance was somewhat uncertain. It might be eight or it might be fifteen miles, and we had Apple creek to cross, rather a bad little stream.

THE MISSOURI REACHED.

Wednesday morning, July 29, we were called up by the bugle at half past one, and we were all ready to march by half past three. In the gray twilight of the morning we commenced to cross the stream, but it was nearly eight o'clock when we were all formed in line of march on the other side. Four hours brought us to the edge of the woods of the Missouri river. As we came down the valley of Apple creek, we had no trouble with the bluffs; but when we were still miles back from the river, we saw that the Indian tents were struck, and they were moving off up the hill. The bluffs across the Missouri were still covered with men when we arrived.

In following them across the Missouri, there was, at this trail, more than a mile of heavy forest and dense undergrowth of prickly ash, to be passed through. The stream runs along directly under the opposite bluff, which is very steep. The first thing to be done was to shell the woods. This being done, Col. Crooks marched his regiment to the river, making thorough reconnoissances of the whole bottom. They reached the river and some of them drank and filled their canteens with the muddy, but cool and sweet water of the Missouri. Indians came down from the hill and talked with some of our scouts. They said they were for war—that Standing Buffalo, Red Feather and others had gone off towards the south, the night after the first battle.

While this talk was going on quite a number of Indians suddenly made their appearance, springing up from the grass and willows, and fired a volley at our men. The Missouri River was too wide. Their balls fell harmless in a sand bank. Our men returned the volley but without effect. Col. Crooks then gave the order to withdraw.

DEATH OF MR. BEEVER.

One of the saddest things connected with the campaign thus far is the death of Lieut. Frederick J. Holt Beever. Mr. Beever is known in St. Paul as an English gentleman of means and education, a Fellow of one of the colleges of old Oxford, traveling for his health and improvement. He was a single man, thirty-three years old past, and had a widowed mother and one single sister and a married brother in England. He embraced the opportunity of this expedition to travel over these Western prairies, and was attached to General Sibley's staff as a volunteer Aid-de-Camp. He was what is called a good liver, social and jovial in his habits and manners, and he had in this way attached to himself the most of the officers of this command. He commended himself to all as brave and energetic and reliable. He was always ready and willing to carry a message to and from the commander, and frequently volunteered to go.

HE CARRIES A MESSAGE TO COL. CROOKS.

Some time after Col. Crooks had gone into the woods with his regiment, Mr. Beever came to General Sibley and asked permission to go in also—he was desirous of seeing the river. General Sibley granted his request and sent a message by him to Col. Crooks. This message Mr. Beaver delivered to Col. Crooks, and received in return a written one to deliver to General Sibley. This was at a quarter past two o'clock, and was before the Indians had fired upon our people. Mr. Beever started out with his message, alone as he had gone in—but, as it now appears, instead of taking the path which led directly out, he took one which in the bend of the river led him further down.

THE EXPEDITION IN CAMP.

About this time it was decided to go into camp, and as the Missouri could not be approached safely, the whole train moved down about four miles, to the mouth of Apple creek. As Mr. Beever had his tent at General Sibley's head quarters, and messed with Col. Crooks, his absence was not noticed for some time, each party supposing him to be with the other. It was not until after night that inquiry was made for him, and it was found he had not delivered the message to Gen. Sibley which had been sent by Col. Crooks, nor had he been seen since that time. The feeling of every one was that he had been killed by the Indians. Still the matter rested in uncertainty.

LIEUT. BEEVER MISSED.

Mr. Beever's sudden and mysterious disappearance cast a gloom over the camp. On Thursday, the 30th, General Sibley sent, in command of Col. Crooks, eleven companies of infantry and one of cavalry, to make a full exploration of that portion of the woods and to find, if possible, the bodies of Lieut. Beever, and Jack Miller, a private of Company K, of the Sixth Regiment, who was also missing. Miller had been of the party of reconnoissance on the previous day, and had been heard to say that he wanted a shot. He *received* a shot which killed him, whether he *gave* one or not is unknown. Both bodies were found and brought in last night. Miller was scalped. As Mr. Beever's hair was short and his beard long, they only took off a portion of his beard They stripped him of his clothing and all that was valuable about his person, leaving on him, however, his shirt and drawers. His horse had been shot through the head and killed. Mr. Beever had apparently been first shot with three arrows in the back, and then afterwards with a ball through his body. He was probably killed at last with a blow of a tomahawk. He lay near his horse. At a distance of several paces from him two pools of blood were discovered. And as Mr. Beever had with him two revolvers carrying eleven balls and was a good shot, it is thought with reason, that he sold his life dearly, and probably killed, or very seriously wounded, two Indians, which were carried off by their comrades,

DISPOSITION OF HIS REMAINS.

Mr. Beaver's remains were duly prepared and deposited in as good a coffin as could be made here, and buried to-day at 10 A. M., with the ceremonies of Free Masonry, of which society he was a member. Mr. Robert Ireland, of Sparta, Monroe County, Wisconsin, followed the bier as chief mourner. Then came General Sibley and his staff. For nearly a year past Mr. Ireland has been connected with Mr. Beever as his servant. They were greatly attached to each other—Beever confided in Ireland, and Ireland thought every thing of Beever. It is really pitiable to see the old man mourning for his employer, as a man mourns for his only son, and is reminded of David mourning for Absalom—"Would to God I had died for thee." Mr. Ireland thinks if he had only been along with Lieut. Beever he might have saved him, or died for him or with him.

WHAT WILL RESULT FROM THE EXPEDITION.

What the final results of this expedition will be in securing peace to our frontiers, it may be too soon to predict. One thing may be said with some certainty—that is, that after being driven across the Missouri, with such loss of life and property, the Indians who were guilty last fall, will never venture to come back to the Minnesota border with their families. I they are not thrust out by the Tetonwans they will remain on or near the Missouri. The most that we need ever fear from them is, that they will come over in small war parties. This will make it necessary that, for the present, the frontier be strongly guarded by a line of military posts. It seems pretty certain that Standing Buffalo and other Sisitonwans, who have been represented as desiring peace, have gone off to the south. They left the camp of hostile Indians the night after our first battle. The Cut-Heads and the Sannonas, or Yanktonais, might have kept out of the difficulty, and some of us had strong hopes that they would have done so. If they had done that, they would have helped us finish up the work with the Mdewakantonwans and Wahpaytonwans. But they have pitched in, and apparently complicated the matter. Still, perhaps, it is well. They minded the lesson which, it is to be presumed, they have learned, that with their appliances of war, they can't stand before our soldiers. They must give up their boasting, and fall back upon what has always been their strength,—that of being like "an adder in the path, which biteth the horse's heels and causeth his rider to fall backward."

Gen. Sibley deserves great praise for having so conducted this campaign as to lose so few men in this way. Sorrow will come to some hearts when our casualties are made known, but they are few compared with what they would have been under the leadership of a less careful commander.

S. R. RIGGS.

CAMP WILLISTON, August 5, 1863.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

In following the Indians to the Missouri, this expedition has done more than was at first proposed. The work possible for it to accomplish is done. The hard-bread also is eaten up, and it remains only to get back safely and expeditiously.

On Saturday morning, August 13th, we commenced retracing our steps back towards friends and civilization. The night previous a few Indians were around and caused quite a commotion by shooting into camp, and in the morning after we left, they made their appearance to the number of thirty or forty. They came to annoy us and they accomplished their object.

"Camp Bradden," our first camp on the return, we made at the head of Apple creek. It was expected that we should there rest the Sabbath and recruit up the animals and men; but the state of the hard-bread was made the excuse for marching on the Lord's day. We should have had faith and trusted the Lord for bread.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SHASKAY.

Sabbath night at "Camp Arnold," George Spencer's friend, Chaskay, or Wa-a'n-yan-taca, died very suddenly. He was well at sundown and was dead at eleven o'clock. There were some suspicions that he was poisoned. Dr. Daniels was called to see him. As the sun was rising Monday morning we buried him. Chaskay was an active energetic man, and had proved himself very valuable as a scout. By all his actions he has shown himself to be the true friend of white men.

Monday we made "Camp Kennedy," at a small lake a few miles north of Buffalo Lake, the scene of our second battle. The water in the lake was bad for the animals, but a fountain of pure, cold, refreshing water was found which supplied the camp with drink. You may believe that we have learned on this Coteau to value good water. Three fourths of the lakes are either saline or alkaline, many of them so highly impregnated that animals will not drink, and a large share of the remaining fourth are rush lakes so muddy that horses and mules are in danger of never getting out.

On the whole, this is a miserable country, only fit to be inhabited by buffalos and roaming Indians. This season it doubtless appears at disadvantage. Besides, the dry weather, which makes vegetation short every where, a belt of country here, forty miles wide, has been shorn off short by herds of buffalo. This has made it exceedingly difficult to subsist our animals.

But yesterday we reached this place, "Camp Williston," at some five lakes, five miles east of the Big Hill, where our first battle was fought. The mule teams came in straggling; some had turned out the half of the mules, and one wagon had to be brought in by a horse and a mule. It was accordingly decided to keep Sabbath here. The teams could not go on, they said. We were to take advantage of the good grass and water here, and also the lakes, which, with our camp, require less guarding.

A BIG SELL.

This morning we took our own time to get up, and had our breakfast at the good honest time of seven o' clock, instead of three, and were fully intending to follow on our business; when, all at once, the report came that there were Indians ahead. Yesterday one man had been seen, and his pony tracks led towards the eastern border of the Coteau. It was probable that there might be a small camp somewhere in our neighborhood. Accordingly a dozen of the scouts were sent out this morning. They went on a few miles and discovered men on a hill, whom they supposed to be Indians. Two of the scouts were then sent back, one of whom was thrown from his horse and somewhat injured in bodily estate, while the other reached camp with the news. The order was immediately given to bring in the animals, strike tents and march upon them. We were very busy obeying this order, when the rest of the scouts came in, with the agreeable intelligence, that it was a party bringing us a mail from "Camp Atchichison." With a very good grace we unpacked and fell back on the original order *to rest*.

It was but a few miles from this point where Lieut. Freeman was killed, and Mr. Brackett disappeared. Many have been the speculations on the question of the probability of his having escaped and gone back to "Camp Atchison." But the feeling generally prevalent was, that he had been killed. Accordingly, yesterday morning Captain Willson was sent by General Sibley, with his company of cavalry, to examine carefully all the ground, and to find his body, if possible. But they came in with greater hopes that he was still alive. You can judge, then, of the common joy in our camp, when it was reported that he was alive and at "Camp Atchison." I will not attempt to tell *his* story.

GOOD WISHES AND THANKS.

CAMP GILFILLAN, August 6, 1863.

In our march to-day we have almost reached the eastern border of the Missouri Coteau. From this point Col. Wm. R. Marshall proposes to make his hegira to St. Paul. May he be prospered. May he find his and our friends all in health and happiness.

I must take this occasion to say that *our* thanks are due in this expedition especially to Captain Chase and his company. They are the Pioneers. During our entire outward march they made the roads, taking out the stones and leveling at the river crossings. They have taken especial care of Headquarters also—pitching our tents, and taking them down in the morning. And at every encampment in the desert they have dug wells, and made Elims for us, all excepting the three score and ten palm trees. General Sibley can of course give them thanks for himself and staff—but, speaking for myself, I say to the officers and men of company A, of the Ninth: "Gentlemen, you have done your work well—you are men, every inch of you; thank you."

Hoping that He who has watched over us hitherto will continue to do so, and bring us safely home again, I remain,

Yours truly, S. R. RIGGS.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Lee's Forces South of the Rapidan—A Jackson Maneuver—The Citizens Fleeing Richmond—Gloom in the Rebel Capital—Dissatisfaction with The Powers That Be.

NEW YORK, August 14.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch reports all quiet in the army.

The greater portion of Lee's force is south of and in the immediate vicinity of the Rapidan, though a large force is left between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock. It is anticipated that Lee will attempt to gain our rear with a corps while the remainder of his forces operate in front. No fears are entertained, however, concerning the result of any attempt to flank us. A repetition of Jackson's maneuver would doubtless result more disastrously to Lee than did his invading strategy.

Citizen prisoners are constantly being brought in, most of whom take a parole not to encourage the rebellion, and a few take the oath of allegiance.

Hot weather continues. No movement is on foot, nor does there appear any chance of any at present.

Parties recently arrived from Richmond represent the people there as sunk in the deepest gloom. They are deserting from the city in crowds in consequence of the high price of necessaries of life. Sickness prevails to a great extent, and want of medicine is daily felt.

Desertions from the army are frequent. There were no rebel troops at Richmond on the 7th, nor were there any indications of an advance on the part of the rebel army.

Jeff. Davis' proclamation calling in absentees from the army, remains a dead letter.

The report that Davis and Lee have quarrelled is discredited, but there is terrible exasperation among the people against the General and Secretary of State Benjamin.

Talk in Richmond placed Lee's army at from 40,000 to not over 60,000. It is scattered all over the country, from Gordonsville to Hanover Court House, and northward to within a few miles of the Rappahannock, for the purpose of subsistence to animals used in transportation.

Drought has been severe in Southern Virginia, and in many parts the intense heat has blasted the crops.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Shooting of Col. Cornyn—Illness of Gen. Dodge.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.

The following are the particulars of the shooting of Col. Cornyn, by Lieut. Col. Bowen:

The Court Martial had closed for deliberation on the evidence of Col. Phillips, when Bowen met Col. Cornyn in an ante-room, and said to him:

"I understand you intend to impeach my testimony. Do you or do you not intend to do so?"

Cornyn replied: "I do sir."

Bowen said: "You cannot do it."

Cornyn replied: "I will do so; go away from me and let me alone," at the same time striking Bowen, knocking him over the table, and grappling with him.

They were separated, and Cornyn putting his hand upon his revolver, Bowen drew his, and fired four shots, two of which took effect. Cornyn fell inside the door of the court room, and never spoke after he was shot.

A military commission will be immediately convened, to ascertain all the facts in the case.

General Dodge is still in quite low health, but improving. No danger is apprehended from his sickness.

Medical Inspector.—Operations Against Guerrillas.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

Washington specials report that Dr. J. R. Barnes has been appointed Medical Inspector General in place of Dr. Perly, resigned.

The plan urged by Gens. Rosecrans and Roseau for raising 2,000 cavalry and 10,000 mounted infantry to operate against guerrillas in the Southwest, along the border, gains favor daily. Senators Harris, Cowan, Morehead and others urged its adoption upon the President to-day.

Difficulty with San Salvador.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

Details of the Arago's news contain really nothing additional to what has been telegraphed.

Correspondence from Honduras states that Mr. Partridge, our minister to San Salvador, had got into a difficulty with the Government about the claim of some American citizens upon property seized from Don Jose. Several Salvadorians refused to give up the property, and refer the matter to our Government.

Gonzalo, whose property was seized, is alleged to be a traitor.

The Draft in New York.

NEW YORK, August 14.

The *Times* announces the draft in two, and probably more of city Districts, will re-commence on the 24th of August; and probably by the first of September the whole matter will be over, and conscripts or substitutes in the service of the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvinate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.
It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Proprietors, New York.

au15-co w d tw&wly

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.

Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure and uproot these complaints, must be Expectorant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Dipheria or Putrid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal."

Rev. J. J. POTTER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that *it never fails*.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Elecampane, Comfrey, Burdock, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup. Full descriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all principal Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wynkoop, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co., New York. au15-eowdtw&w

RAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, au8 dtw&w 1y 202 Broadway, N. Y.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND DUNLIETH PACKETS.—I am pleased to be able to announce to the traveling public that the Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith and Minnesota Packet Company have supplied their Line with Low Water comfortable Passenger Boats, which enables passengers to make the same time and connections made in high water. G., D., D. & M. Packet Co, ORRIN SMITH, President.

☞ The Ada Hine, Capt. Beaumont, Charles Mathers, Clerk, will leave St. Paul every evening at half-past six, connecting with the Lower Packets for Prairie du Chien and Dunlieth. au9-tf

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent.* Office in Thompson's Block, Third street. L. H. Clute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony. June 24th, 1863. dly

EDITOR OF PRESS.—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, Jn1d&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

DIED.

August 2d, at the U. S. A. General Hospital, at York, Pa., E. F. ROLLINS, Jr., aged 24 years and 7 months, the only son of E. F. and N. H. Rollins, of Minneapolis, Min.

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

A business man having from $1,000 to $5,000, wishes to "buy out," or purchase an interest in some well established house in this city or Minneapolis. Address, confidentially, Box 2374, St. Paul. au15-2t*

FOR SALE.

3 Horses.
1 Light Wagon.
1 set Double Harness.
2 Saddles, Bridles, &c.
1 Tent, &c. Apply at WOLCOTT'S Stable, Third-st. au15 2t*

J. H. MURPHY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over Elfelt's Store, Lambert's Block, *THIRD STREET, - - - ST. PAUL.* ☞ Especial attention paid to Surgery. au15-1m*

SADDLE PONY FOR SALE.

A thoroughly broken Pony, perfectly safe either for ladies or gentlemen. Apply to J. W. SELBY. au15-1w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—By the death of Mr. George T. Temple, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Temple & Beaupre is this day dissolved.

The accounts of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and all persons having claims against, or indebted to them, are requested to call and make settlement without delay.

B. BEAUPRE.

St. Paul, August 7, 1863. au15-1m

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of Temple & Beaupre will be continued by the subscriber under the name and style of the old firm. From my old friends and the public generally, a continuance of the very liberal patronage which the former house received, is solicited.

B. BEAUPRE.

St. Paul, August 8, 1863. au15-1m

BOOK AUCTION.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH

Sell at public auction, Tuesday next at nine o'clock, 300 volumes of Miscellaneous Works.

Sale at our rooms, Rogers' Block, Third-st., one square above the Bridge. au14-2t FAIRCHILD & MARCH.

A FRIEND TO THE AFFLICTED.

I take this method of introducing to the public an article called Dr. Benjamin Burkee's or the Poor Man's Eye Water This article is an Indian preparation, and is infallible in the cure of Sore Eyes, Sore Lips, Sore Mouth, Sore Nipples, Chafe, &c., &c., therefore try it all who may be afflicted, and you will say as I do, it is the best article ever offered to the public. This article is warranted to cure or no cost. To be found at all the Druggists in the city and country. Price 25 cents a bottle. au12-2w*

THE CITY.

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.—At the primary meetings held last evening the following delegates were chosen to attend the County Convention, which meets at the Court House at 2 P. M. to-day.

First Ward.— C. E. Mayo, C. Gotzian, F. Hildebrandt.

Second Ward.—Dr. Wm. Caine, P. F. Hodges, J. C. Zirklebach, M. Auerbach.

Third Ward.—Christian Exel, Geo. A Nourse, W. B. Dean, Henry Schiffbauer.

Fourth Ward.—Dr. Stewart, R. B. Galusha, W. Weiss, John Reushler.

Fifth Ward.—A. D. Davidson, W. H. Kelley, Charles Schmitzger.

We are obliged to surrender our local space this morning to the Indian news.

New Advertisements.

TO THE TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.

Having purchased the old stand of R. Galloway and fitted it up for

A STOVE STORE,

And having secured some of the best workmen of the country, I now offer

THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE

Patterns of Stoves,

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

TIN WARE,

To the trade, which will be sold as near Chicago and Milwaukee prices, as the extra expense of laying down the goods in this market will allow. I am now prepared to fill all orders for

Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, &c.

And taking into consideration the high prices of stock as well as the trouble of obtaining labor, I think I can make sufficient inducements to the trade to purchasers.

An examination of stock, prices, &c., is solicited. I am also SOLE AGENT of

P. P. Stewart's Celebrated SUMMER AND WINTER

Cooking Stove,

Which has no equal. I would invite the attention of all who wish to purchase a first class Stove, to examine it before purchasing.

☞ All kinds of Jobbing and Custom Work done, and all work warranted.

Call at the old stand of R. Galloway, opposite the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co., Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota. au13-1f N. B. HARWOOD.

5-20 U. S. Loan.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT OUR BANK, AT PAR.

THOMPSON BROS., au12-2w Agents.

LOST.

A small Black and Tan Terrier Pup with ears and tail cropped, answering to the name of Pip. Any one returning the same to the American Express Co.'s Office, will be liberally rewarded. au11-3t

AUCTION NOTICE.

We have for sale a light Wagon, Household Furniture, Guns, Rifles, Stoves, Red Clothing Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Crockery, Books Skeleton Skirts, and a lot of other traps.

H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers, Third-st., second door from the Merchants' au11 Hotel, St. Paul.

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, MINN., Saint Paul, Aug., 15, 1863.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—Persons subject to an income tax are hereby notified that returns will be received at the offices of the Assistant Assessors in Ramsey and Hennepin Counties, until Saturday, the 15th inst., after which the taxes will be entered up in conformity with the law and without further delay. au11-td H. G. O. MORRISON, Assessor.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the farm occupied by Robert Andrews, at Kaposia, Dakota County, a chestnut colored Horse, between six and seven years old, weighs about 900 lbs., long tail, white strip in his face, and has a white mark across his breast, caused by being galled by a breastplate. Any person who will return the above described horse to Robert Andrews at Kaposia, or the subscriber at St. Paul, will be liberally rewarded. au13 d&w1w CHARLES C. LUND.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA,

Manufactures all kinds of Machinery, Steam Engines, Horse Powers, Mill and Machine Castings of all descriptions. Having the largest assortment of Patterns of any establishment in this State, we are prepared to do all kinds of Iron and Brass Casting, of finishing, promptly, at the lowest Eastern rates. Particular attention given to Threshing Machine, Steam Engine and Boiler repairing. au11 GILMAN & CO.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF DODGE—District Court—Fifth

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1863. NUMBER 210.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ This paper has a large Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation in Minnesota, and offers to persons interested in such matters unusual inducements to advertisers.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, AUGUST 16.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

The Republican Union Convention met at the Court House yesterday, pursuant to the call issued. George A. Nourse, Esq., was appointed Chairman and Christian Exel Secretary.

The first business was the motion of Dr. Stewart, which was carried, authorizing the appointment of a committee on credentials, consisting of one from each ward and one from the county at large.

The Chairman announced the following as the committee:

First Ward—C. E. Mayo.
Second Ward—C. Auerbach.
Third Ward—W. B. Dean.
Fourth Ward—Dr. Stewart.
Fifth Ward—W. H. Keeley.
County at Large—W. L. Wilson.

The report of the committee, which was adopted, announced the following gentlemen as duly elected to seats in the Convention:

First Ward—C. E. Mayo, C. Gotzian, F. Hildebrandt.
Second Ward—Dr. Caine, B. F. Hodges, J. C. Zickelbach, M. Auerbach.
Third Ward—W. B. Dean, Henry Schettler and George A. Nourse and Christian Exel.
Fourth Ward—Dr. Stewart, Gates A. Johnson, John R. Keller and A. P. Kiefer.
Fifth Ward—A. D. Davidson, Wm. H. Keeley, Charles Schindler.
St Paul Township—N. McLean and S. R. Randolph.
New Canada—W. B. Quinn and W. L. Wilson.
White Bear—C. Murray and Geo. C. Mott.

It was decided to appoint seven delegates to the State Convention from the towns and wards of the county, and one delegate at large.

Mr. Geo. A. Nourse was selected as such delegate.

Balloting then took place for seven delegates to the State Convention, with the following result:

First Ward—C. E. Mayo.
Second Ward—J. C. Zickelbach.
Third Ward—Wm. B. Dean.
Fourth Ward—Dr. J. H. Stewart.
Fifth Ward—R. H. Fitz.
Western Tier of Townships—R. Knaphelde.
Eastern Tier of Townships—J. W. Murray, of White Bear Lake.

On motion, the chair appointed Gates A. Johnson, W. B. Dean and A. R. Keifer, to select a county Central Committee for the ensuing year.

They reported the following as the committee:

Geo. W. Moore, N. McLean, J. C. Zickleback, Geo. C. Mott and Charles Passavant.

A considerable discussion ensued concerning the dropping of the name Republican in future calls and styling it simply Union. A motion to this effect was lost.

GEN. LOGAN'S CAMPAIGN.

General Logan is well known to most of our readers who have followed the history of Grant's Vicksburg campaign, by his conspicuous bravery and capacity, and his magnetic influence over his men. It was to his splendid division some of the most desperate tasks in the battles before Vicksburg were given, and he never failed to do just what he undertook. He is also well known in Illinois as a prominent Democratic leader in the Southern part of that State, a part of which region he represented in the last Congress. The dog-day heats having suspended active operations against the enemy down in Mississippi, Gen. Logan has come home to carry on some operations on his own account against the enemy in Southern Illinois, against the enemy which is waging a "fire in the rear" of the army, and which is trying to undo all our soldiers have done. His speeches are making as much havoc in the camp of the Copperheads as his cannon and his musketry are wont to make among the enemy.

The way he talks to his old associates of the Democratic party who are opposing the war, the way he knocks to pieces the various pretexts on which that opposition is based, makes old Egypt squirm worse than when Moses lifted up his rod and rolled back the Red Sea on the chariots and horsemen thereof.

Gen. Logan before the war belonged to the ultra Democratic school, and represented an ultra-Democratic district. He comes back from the war in full sympathy and accord with the war policy of the Administration, regarding it if anything as too slow and cautious and "conservative." He comes out of the furnace of battle purified of the dross of pro-slaveryism, with a very clear idea indeed on the policy of emancipating the slaves of rebels, of using negroes in any way in which they can be made available to carry on the war, and of enforcing the Conscription Law; with a very lucid conception of the wickedness of the Rebellion, and the necessity of crushing it out, and with an equally just appreciation of the meanness and disloyalty of the Copperhead faction who are aiding the rebel cause in the North.

As he seems to have very little regard for the sensibilities of that class of his Democratic friends, we would suggest that our correspondent "Volunteer" proceed immediately to write him a letter advising him to "refrain in a measure from abusing" the dear creatures.

GOV. H. A. SWIFT NOT A CANDIDATE.

We are authorized to announce that Governor Swift will not be a candidate for the Union nomination for Governor.

This announcement will be received with great regret and disappointment by the very many friends of Governor Swift, who had desired to testify their high appreciation of his worth, and of his zealous devotion to the interests of the State and nation, by his election to an office which he is so eminently qualified to fill with advantage to the public interests.

The general understanding that Governor Swift was to be the nominee of the Convention, is of itself a flattering proof of the high estimation in which he is held—a spontaneous popular recognition of his peculiar claims to the position.

But contrary to the wish and belief of his political friends, the more intimate personal friends of Governor Swift have long been aware of his strong disinclination, for reasons of a purely private nature, to accept the nomination for the Governorship, which has been urged upon him from many quarters; and it is to relieve him, and others, of the embarrassments arising from the prevalence of a contrary impression that, at his request, we make the above announcement.

A LETTER OF CONDOLENCE FROM GEN. SULLY.

Below we publish a letter from Gen. Sully, expressive of his sympathy and sorrow for the dreadful losses sustained in the battles of Gettysburg, by the veteran First, which, as its Colonel and Brigade commander, he had led through some of the fiercest contests of the war. Gen. Sully as the idol of the First, and he reciprocated their attachment by an affection as rare as it is honorable to a relation which is apt to be so purely official as that between a regular Army officer and a regiment of volunteers:

HEAD-QUARTERS NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION, Camp above Fort Pierre, July 27.

To His Excellency, A. Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota:

SIR—In this area of region of the world, the intelligence has just reached me of the sad fate of the gallant old First Regiment. My only hope is that not half that is said about their loss is true, even that that would be sad news enough to cause grief to any one who ever knew and loved the old Regiment as I do. I have, as you know, commanded the Regiment in many a hard fought battle, and when I heard the news of the battle of Gettysburg, I felt sure the First Minnesota was in the thickest of the fight, gallantly sustaining its old flag as it has always done, and I was prepared to receive the news of the loss of many of my friends, but not prepared to receive the sad news which has this day reached me. As I was not in this fight with the Regiment, I fear I may be considered obtrusive in writing to you on the subject; but as I was once their Colonel, and afterwards their Brigade Commander, I thought it would be at least an act of courtesy on my part to express how deeply I condole with the relatives and friends of those who have fallen. It is a proud consolation to the soldier to know how gallantly these brave men have fallen; but alas, I fear it is but poor consolation to those who must suffer from their fall.

Deeply I regret it was not my fortune to command them in this last fight. They have gone. They could not have finished their earthly career more nobly or in better cause. With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALFRED SULLY, Brigadier General.

A TEACHER'S MEETING AT HASTINGS.—A SHORT DISCOURSE ON PEDAGOGUES.

We are requested to give notice that the State Teachers Association meets this year at Hastings, on Wednesday, the 26th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This is the Third Annual Meeting of the Association. Teachers, male and female, High School and Common School, are invited to be present.

Such assemblages cannot fail to be beneficial to the Teachers themselves, and through them to give a fresh impulse to the cause of education. A thorough organization of the Educational agencies throughout the State, such as may be brought about by these periodical meetings, would soon make itself felt in exalting the aims and character of the profession and would become a power which could not be disregarded by our Legislatures, as our professional educators have heretofore been, in their annual tinkering of our School system.

By no means enough importance is attached to the teachers' vocation even by themselves. The majority of them, we are afraid, go to teaching as a sort of last resort against starvation—as a temporary means of subsistence till something better shall turn up.

One is astonished at the number of persons one meets with, who at a certain period of their life have taught school for a few months. Teaching school seems to be a sort of transition step for more than half the students of our colleges—and for a great many witless fitness for the work than a collegiate course presupposes—from the dreamy aimless period of youth to the stage of active life. But even this system of amateur quackery in the most profound of arts, that which deals with the principles of mental culture, detracts less from the dignity and usefulness of the profession than that sort of empirical pedagogism which degrades Education to a mere commercial speculation. The country is filled with a kind of educational contractors and jobbers, wholesale and retail traffickers in small educational cant and charlatanry, without the least capital of real education to do business upon. Dotheboys' Hall puts on the magnificent title of Dotheboys' University, and Squeers dubs himself a Professor or Doctor of Laws.

There is enough of genuine educational enthusiasm, and enough of high personal and professional character among teachers to, rescue the vocation from that undercurrent of popular prejudice which find expression in so many forms of satire, and is embodied in so many of the typical pedagogues of popular literature.

These Teachers' meetings then deserve to be encouraged, if for nothing else, as a means of giving to Teachers who understand their business an opportunity to influence their class, to infuse among them a proper sense of the real dignity of the profession, to raise the standard of its requirements, and to inculcate some of that exalted respect for their own calling, which made Erasmus say "a Schoolmaster is a King."

GEN. SULLY'S EXPEDITION.

Mr. Byron Smith, who has just arrived from Yankton, Dakota Territory, reports that, on the 1st of August, Gen. Sully's Expedition had only reached a point 12 miles above Fort Pierre's, and 160 miles below the point on the Missouri from which, on the same day, Gen. Sibley, having driven the Sioux across the river, started back on his return. Gen. Sulley was detained by the extreme difficulty in moving his transportation, owing to the lowness of the water. He was trying to get the boats up to a point whence he could start his trains over a good road. It is not impossible that, in the fortnight which has elapsed since Gen. Sibley left the Missouri, Gen. Sully may have intercepted the Indians and finished the punishment inflicted upon them by the former. As Gen. Sully's command are all cavalry, he can move with celerity when he once gets fairly started, and we entertain considerable hope that he may have overtaken the cowed and demoralized Sioux, and spread the plains of the Upper Missouri with a second repast of dead Indians for the wolves and buzzards.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

We learn that Col. C. C. Andrews, commanding the Third Regiment, has made application to have that fine regiment mounted permanently as mounted infantry.

In his application, which is before us, Col. Andrews mentions the fact that the regiment has already had considerable experience as Mounted Infantry in the Indian campaign in Minnesota, and while stationed at Fort Heiman, Kentucky, where it performed a good deal of service while mounted, in pursuing and capturing guerrillas in Tennessee.

The regiment is now stationed at Helena, Arkansas, where it reports 1,041 men, ready to march on the "Arkansas Expedition." It numbers, present and absent, about 075 men. General Soloman is in command of the division which embraces the Third Regiment.

CAPT. FISK'S EXPEDITION.

We learn from Col. Marshall that the apprehensions expressed by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* as to the safety of Capt. Fisk's Expedition are without any reasonable foundation, and that his route does not, as there indicated, "lie through the heart of the hostile country," but passes far to the north of it.

Capt. Fisk's route diverged from that of Gen. Sibley's at Lake Jessie, whence he went in a northwesterly direction above the Big Bend of the Missouri, towards the valley of the Mouse river, while Gen. Sibley found and pursued the Indians in a southwesterly direction from Lake Jessie. Capt. Fisk's course lay over a hundred miles north of the point on the Missouri where Gen. Sibley left the routed, panic-stricken, and starved horde of Indians.

There are no hostile Sioux on his route, and no fears need be felt of any danger to the Expedition from this source.

RETURN OF GEN. SIBLEY'S EXPEDITION.

We are informed by Col. Marshall that the Expedition will probably arrive in the vicinity of Fort Abercrombie some time between the 22d and 25th inst.—the supply of grass determining the precise locality. Mail matter should therefore be sent to that Post.

It is possible that Gen. Sibley may find it necessary to send a detachment northward to St. Joseph, or after some outlying band of Indians: and in that case the return of the expedition may be delayed a few days.

Col. Marshall will start to rejoin his command at Fort Abercrombie in about a week.

WASHINGTON COUNTY DELEGATION.

At the Union Convention of Washington county, held in Stillwater yesterday, the following delegates to the State Convention were elected: Louis Hospes, G. M. Seymour, Orange Walker and Judge Thomas.

Union Delegates from Carver Co.

CHASKA, August 12.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

At a meeting of the Republicans held at Waconia on Saturday last, W. B. Griswold, Ernst Heyd, and J. S. Letford were elected to represent Carver County in the State Convention of the 19th inst.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. GRISWOLD.

General Washburn.

The 9th and 14th divisions of the 13th corps, Gen. Grant's army, heretofore commanded by Brig. Gens. Osterhaus and Carr, have been consolidated, and will hereafter be under the command of Major General C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin. —*La Crosse Republican.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

Synopsis of General Sibley's Official Report.

Details of the Battles and the Returning March.

The following comprises the substance of Gen. Sibley's dispatches which we mentioned yesterday. These dispatches contain, substantially, the same account as that furnished by our correspondent:

General Sibley left Camp Atchison, on the morning of July 20th, with a force consisting of 1400 infantry and 500 cavalry. On the 21th at 1 o'clock, P. M., having crossed the Great Coteau of the Missouri, and while the General with several officers was some distance in advance of the main column, scouts came up reporting a large force of Indian warriors, two or three miles distant. The train was immediately corraled upon the shore of a salt lake, and an entrenched camp rapidly formed under the directions of Col. Crooks. Meanwhile the Indians were rapidly gathering on three sides and covering the hills around. One of the scouts succeeded in getting within speaking distance of "Red Plume," a relative and Sissetan Chief, who told him to warn Gen. Sibley that the plan of the Indians was to invite a council with the superior officers, shoot them down and then make a rush upon the camp in great force. Other Indians approached near where the scouts were stationed, and commenced conversing with them, pretending to be desirous of making peace. Surgeon Weiser rode up and joined the scouts, when a young brave, probably mistaking him from his uniform for a commanding officer, manifested great delight at seeing him, and gradually approaching in this way, suddenly shot him through the heart. A general engagement followed, the Indians commencing the attack under shelter of the surrounding ridges. Col. McPhail with a detachment of Rangers was ordered to dislodge the enemy from the hill where Dr. Weiser was shot, supported by the Seventh Regiment and Capt. Edgerton's company of the Tenth. Gen. Sibley, with a 6-pounder under charge of Lieutenant Whipple, took possession of "Big Mound," across a ravine, which the Indians had taken possession of, and poured into this ravine a raking fire with spherical case, soon driving them from their cover into the broken prairie. The Rangers, supported by the Seventh, steadily advanced driving the Indians from ridge to ridge, until finally they fled in confusion. This was upon the right of the camp. Upon the left Colonel Crooks and Colonel Averill deployed portions of the Sixth regiment as skirmishers, and drove the savages before them, routing them from point after point, until at length they also took to flight. General Sibley, from an overlooking height, saw the whole body of the enemy in confused retreat, while their families were descried crossing the distant hills towards the Missouri river. Col. McPhail, with his regiment, was ordered to fall upon the rear of the retreating foe, supported by Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, with the Seventh, Captain Edgerton's company, and one 6-pounder and a section of howitzers, under Captain Jones. The pursuit was continued until dark, the infantry following the mounted men at a double-quick. An order from Gen. Sibley to Col. McPhail to bivouac at nightfall, was by mistake given as an order to return, so that these wearied men, after marching from 5 in the morning till 1 in the afternoon, then fighting and pursuing the enemy for twelve miles, were obliged to spend the whole long night in picking their way through the darkness back to the main column, which they reached just as it was about to move. It consequently became imperatively necessary to rest a day in camp. On the 26th, the little army was again in motion. Arriving at the place where the Indians had been encamped, there and for miles beyond, large stores of dried meat, tallow, cooking utensils, buffalo robes, &c., were found and burned. This loss will be severely felt by the Indians. A march of twelve miles brought the column to Dead Buffalo Lake, and there being neither wood nor water for a long distance ahead, it was deemed advisable to give the men and animals rest here. Indians soon began to menace the camp. Capt. Chase with his pioneers, (Company A, Ninth Regiment) and Capt. Jones, with a section of his 6-pound battery, were thrown forward about six hundred yards to an excellent elevation and were joined by Colonel Crooks with two companies of the Sixth (A and B). The enemy at that point far out-numbered this force, but maintained a safe distance, and were soon scattered by spherical case. They then crossed for an attack upon the left of the camp, when Capt. Taylor, with Co. A of the Rangers, was sent to oppose them. He held a largely superior force in check, until reinforced by Lieut. Col. Averill with two companies of the 6th. The Indians still concentrating on the left, and threatening a flank movement, Maj. McLaren moved six companies of the Sixth on an extended line, so as to cover that direction effectually, while Captains Wilson and Davy, with their companies of Rangers, made a rapid dash which repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. A precipitate flight followed, the Indians leaving their dead upon the field. Thus ended the second lesson.

The third battle was on the 28th, the march on the 27th being only eighteen miles, on account of the utter exhaustion of the animals. The hall was opened by the Tenth Regiment, whose turn it was to be in advance. The column was moving out of camp, when the scouts came shouting, "They are coming," closely followed by about 2,000 Indians. As the enemy came over the brow of the hills in front, and got a view of "the situation,"—the Tenth regiment rapidly deploying to meet them, and two sections of the battery in possession for work,—one Indian was heard to cry: "We are too late, they are ready for us," and another to answer: "But remember our children and families; we must not let them get them."

They immediately spread out right and left, outflanking the Tenth on both extremes. The firing in front was very spirited and disastrous to the enemy, who were quite busily employed in carrying off their dead and wounded. The train was just at this moment filing out of the corral, and the other Regiment not having taken their position, the advance had to be checked, to prevent the exposure and consequent destruction of the teams and supplies. An attempt was made by the Indians to get possession of some broken, rocky ground in the rear and close upon the train, but this movement was checked by Lieutenant Colonel Marshall with the Seventh regiment. Lieutenant Western with a section of the battery, and one battalion of cavalry; and the foe were speedily repulsed and driven from their partially gained cover. The Sixth regiment, with a battalion of cavalry, held the centre of the column, and deploying to the right held the Indians in check in that direction, while the left wing of the same regiment stretched southward towards the lake. The first onset being successfully resisted the order was given to move forward, and the whole column at once proceeded with a steadiness and valor which completely disconcerted the savages, who speedily retreated, anxious to join their families on the other side of the Missouri. Gen. Sibley reached the woods skirting the shore shortly after noon on the 29th, the Sixth regiment being in advance. Col. Crooks was ordered to clear the woods to the river, assisted by the battery, and in a short time our men were upon the bank. The opposite bluff was lined with Indians, who opened a spirited fire but at too long range to be dangerous at all. Lieutenant Colonel Averil's detachment replied with more effect. The evidence of crossing in a disastrous haste abounded everywhere. All their transportation had been abandoned and many women and children were drowned.

Long and rapid marches, want of water and forage, days of fighting and nights of watching, and the rapidly lessening stock of provisions, compelled Gen. Sibley here to relinquish the further pursuit. The Indians were now upon a river which they could cross and recross, with more facility than our soldiers, and which was bordered by almost impenetrable thickets—the prickly ash abounding. The animals, especially, were in a position which precluded any more rapid or sustained marches.

Two days were spent upon the branches of the Missouri, and for three successive evenings cannon were fired, and signal rockets sent up, in the vain hope that Gen. Sully might be within answering distance; and on the 29th instant, after thoroughly destroying the camp abandoned by the Indians, the camp was broken up, and the expeditionary force again in motion, homeward bound.

The point on the Missouri reached by Gen. Sibley, was in latitude 46° 12', longitude 100° 55', about forty miles by land below Fort Clarke. The distance from Fort Snelling by the line of march, was made by Col. Crooks to be 585 miles.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A late Vicksburg letter says:

An expedition into Texas will undoubtedly be among the first movements upon the opening of a new campaign in the fall, if something is not done before. The guess this who have congregated there will prescribe to the latter end what few Union men are remaining in that State. A brother of General Marmaduke came down the river not many days since from St. Louis, ejected from that place by General Schofield for disloyal sentiments, and goes over into Texas, avowedly with the intention of organizing a guerrilla and bushwhacking force in that State and Western Arkansas.

—The Paymaster General has distributed to the armies of the United States funds for the May and June payments, as follows: Rosecrans's army, $4,750,000; Grant's, $5,0 0,000; Burnside's, $2,000,000; Bank's, $2,500,000; Gilmore's, $1,250,000; Foster's, $1,000,000; Schofield's, $1,000,000; Pope's, $750,000; Meade's, $3,500,000; the office of payments in New York and New England, including the mustered out troops, $2,500,000; for payments in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c., including mustered out troops, $1,750,000; Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, $750,000. Total, $29,530,000.

—The letter of resignation of Rev. Dr. Lord, President of Dartmouth College, dated July 24th, assigns as the reason of his retirement the adoption by the Board of Trustees of a resolution which censures him as having been injurious to the College, on account of his "opinions and publications on questions of Biblical ethics, and interpretations supposed to bear unfavorably upon one branch of the policy pursued by the present administration of the Government of the United States."

The County Convention

Assembled yesterday at Frankford. We are not able to give the proceedings this week, but shall hear from there for next week's issue. The candidates for State Senator are B. D. Sprague, B. F. Langworthy and S. P. Bacon. For County Treasurer there is only Sylvester Smith, the present incumbent. For the other officers there is little strife, and we presume right men will be nominated.—*Mower County Register.*

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of August 15, Mrs. MARIANNA P. wife of Charles A. Fuller, of Nashville, Tenn.

New Advertisements

BEANS! BEANS!! BEANS!!!

Farmers and others bring your Beans to me and get your Cash for them.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner Sibley and Third Street.
St. Paul, Aug. 16, 1863. 16:3dw

FOR NEW BOOKS, ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, AND BLANK BOOKS, go to Merrills. He has received, and is constantly receiving, a large assortment and supply. Soldiers and country dealers will find it to their advantage to call at MERRILL'S. au16

HORSE STRAYED AWAY—ON Friday night, a dark bay PONY, with saddle and bridle on. One of his hind feet was white, and had a small white spot on forehead; mane full and glossy; was 4 or 5 years old. Any one leaving it at Whitcher's Stable, or at the store of Bogan & Camp, will be liberally rewarded. au16

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE, St. Cloud, Min., August 8, 1863.

To JAMES S. ORMSBY, Esq.:

SIR—Affidavits having recently been filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, showing that your preemption of the N. ½ S. W. ¼ and lots one and two, section 36, township 34, range 28, was fraudulent, on account of non-residence upon said land, an investigation of the matter has been ordered and you are hereby notified to appear at this office on Tuesday, September 29, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., with evidence to sustain your said preemption.

T. G. McCURE, Reg'r Ld. Off.
C. A. GILMAN, Receiver.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale low, by
Je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

COPPERHEAD MOB IN ILLINOIS.

$3,000,000 EXEMPTION APPROPRIATION.

Gen. Sully will Intercept the Sioux.

Still Expecting a Viciory at Charleston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Favorable from England—Blockade Runners.

WASHINGTON, August 14.

The Agent of the Government who went to England several months ago has returned to Washington. He was entirely successful. He secured the conviction of two counterfeiters of U. S. notes at the York assizes. One party swore that over three thousand ten-dollar bills had been printed and the plates destroyed. It is believed this is the only attempt which has been made to utter such paper in England.

Lieut.-Commander English, in a communication to the Navy Department, dated July 29, states that, under instructions of Acting Rear Admiral Bailey of the blockading squadron off the coast of Florida, he dispatched an expedition up Masqueto Inlet, which captured a sloop laden with cotton and also a schooner. A large quantity of cotton on shore was burned, and several vessels were destroyed, one of which had her cargo in and was about to sail. A force was landed, which destroyed all houses that had been occupied by troops. On landing, this party was fired upon by a few stragglers. The conduct of all connected with the expedition was praiseworthy. No one was injured. The boats searched the extensive lageon for two miles, as far up as they could go.

The Navy Department has heard nothing off a battle off the coast of Maine, between a gunboat and pirate, except what the newspapers contain this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

Information has been received from the Army of the Potomac that early this morning a body of rebel partizans came upon our signal party on Water Mountains, three miles north of Warrenton, and captured three signal officers and some small telescopes. The officers subsequently effected their escape. The large telescope used by the party was conveyed from the station, and therefore did not fall into the hands of the rebels.

Gen. Meade is on a brief visit to Washington.

Maj. Gen. Warren took temporary command of the Second army corps today.

FROM NEW YORK.

Commodore Morris Dead—The Common Council Vote $3,000,000 for Substitutes for Poor Men—The Mayor will Sign the Ordinance—Murderer Arrested—Drafting to Commence on Wednesday.

NEW YORK, August 14.

Commodore Henry A. Morris, U. S. N., died to-day.

The Common Council passed an ordinance to-day appropriating $3,000,000 to exempt poor men from the draft by furnishing substitutes.

Firemen are exempted therefrom without regard to their pecuniary resources.

The *Express* says that on its passage by the Aldermen, who meet to-morrow, it will be signed by the Mayor.

A resolution was also adopted asking Gov. Seymour to prohibit all persons recruiting in this city for other States.

NEW YORK, August 14.

One of the men concerned in the hanging of the negro in Clarkson street during the riots is an Irishman, named John Nicholson, has been arrested.

The draft is understood will commence in the city on Wednesday next.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Sibley's Dispatch—Sully will Intercept the Flying Sioux.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

The following has been received at headquarters of the army here:

MILWAUKEE, August 15.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch from Gen. Sibley, dated August 7, is just received:

We had three desperate engagements with 2,200 Sioux warriors, in each of which they were routed, and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their subsistence, etc.

Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the savages were killed and wounded. 46 bodies have been found.

(Signed) H. W. SIBLEY, Brig. Gen.

Gen. Sully marched from Fort Pierre for the Big Bend of the Missouri, on the 20th of July, with 1,200 cavalry, and will doubtless intercept the flying Sioux.

Little Crow, the principal chief and instigator of the Indian hostilities, has been killed and his son captured. Indian hostilities this side of the Missouri may be considered at an end.

(Signed.) JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen.

FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The Law Allowing Iowa Soldiers to Vote—Facilities Furnished Commissioners.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 275.

WAR DEPARTMENT A. A. G. OFFICE, Washington, Aug. 7.

By act of the general assembly of the State of Iowa, approved Sept. 11, 1862, the right to vote for certain State officers is given to volunteers or soldiers from that State now in the military service of the United States, and provision is made for the appointment of one commissioner to each regiment of Iowa volunteers for the purpose of carrying out this act.

It is hereby ordered that all such duly accredited commissioners from Iowa be furnished with proper facilities for visiting the volunteers from that State, and be allowed access to them for the purpose indicated.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Resisting the Draft—Copperheads Killed.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 14.

(*Special to Tribune.*) Last night, provost marshal Westlake, 9th Dist., with a detachment of cavalry, made a descent on some 200 copperheads and deserters, in Isabel township, Fulton county, and captured ten or twelve. Report says several were killed.

Great excitement exists in that section.

It is reported that copperheads are arming to drive the cavalry out of the county.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Report of Admiral Dahlgreen—No Doubt Entertained of Success.

WASHINGTON, August 14.

Dispatches are received from Admiral Dahlgren to-day. They are principally of a business character and not, therefore, proper for publication. From the preparations made by himself and Gen. Gilmore, as stated by several officers, the prospect of success in the pending attack on the enemy's fortifications is in the highest degree encouraging. Their representations are of such a character as to admit of but little if any doubt of a triumphant result.

Meeting of the Democratic Committee.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held at Newport to-day, the following resolution were unanimously passed.

Resolved, That a meeting of the Democratic Committee will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 7, 1863, at noon, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next National Democratic Convention, and take into consideration such other matters of interest as will probably come before the convention.

Diplomatic Party Traveling.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

A diplomatic party set out this evening on an excursion among the lakes and rivers of New York. The party consists, we are understand, of the Secretary of State, Gerault, the minister from Prussia, Mr. Milena, Minister from Nicaragua, Mr. Tassara, Spanish Minister, Lord Lyons, Baron Stoekel, Russian Minister, M. Mercier, French Minister. M. Lehleider Hansietic, Italian Minister, Count Piper, Swedish Minister, Mastaburger, Chilian Minister and several Secretary and attachees of different legations. The first place they will stop at is Sharon Springs.

Christian Commission—Collection taken up for Iec.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.

A very large meeting was held by the Christian Commission this morning. A collection of nearly $5000 was taken; and the collection for ice yesterday was increased to nearly $3000 before midnight. One gentlemrn at the United States Hotel gave $500, and another gave $250.

Arrival and Departures of Steamers.

NEW YORK, August 15.

The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans, 9th, has arrived. Nothing new in papers.

The America sailed this noon for Bremen, with $190,000 in specie.

The steamer Morning Star sailed this afternoon for New Orleans, taking a large number of passengers, including Lt. A. G. Hill, editor of N. O. *Era*, and many officers of Eastern and New York regiments.

Prison Falling.—Mail Robbed.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15.

The female prison in this place fell on Thursday morning, burying eleven women. Six were taken out slightly injured, and one mortally, and four killed. The mail coach and passengers were robbed by guerrillas this morning near the Big Blue between this place and Independence.

Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.

Parliament assembled yesterday and elected Hon. Lewis Walbridge Speaker by eight majority. To-day the Governor General delivered the opening speech. He directed especial attention to the existing militia law which required extensive amendments to the order to place in a condition of efficiency.

Workings of the Draft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

During the past week the Board of Enrollment have had before them 476 cases, and of this number 296 have been exempted, and 37 offered substitutes which were accepted.

Money to Fortify San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO Aug. 12.

The reported seceesh rising in Santa Clara and other places is untrue.

Gen. Wright has received orders and funds from Washington to complete the defences of San Francisco.

From Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

Advices from Venezuela to July 30th says the rebels still hold Port Carabello, and La Guyra was considered blockaded.

Collector of San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

Chas. Jarvis has been appointed by the President Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Foreign Arrivals.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. Aug. 14.

The steamship Hiberna from Liverpool the 6th, via Green Castle arrived at Cape Race last evening.

Political news important.

—It is alleged in some quarters that, owing to exemptions, desertions, &c., the draft is not likely after all to add materially to the strength of the army. The facts in the case do not sustain this allegation. Large detachments of men from Pennsylvania and other states have already gone forward, and a body of one thousand from the Massachusetts rendezvous was ready to leave on Saturday. Were the draft immediately enforced in all the States, fully one hundred thousand men would be added to our armies before the first of September.

he Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

The Draft.

Provost Marshal General Fry publishes certain opinions of Judge Advocate Holt on questions coming under the draft, from which we take the following extracts:

IN CASE OF A FATHER CLAIMING EXEMPTION FOR A SON UNDER THE 7TH CLAUSE OF 2D SECTION OF THE ENROLLING ACT ON THE GROUND THAT HE HAS ALREADY FURNISHED TWO SONS TO THE MILITARY SERVICE, ONE OF WHOM IS NOW DEAD.

Opinion.—The exemption claimed in this case cannot be allowed under the 7th provision of the 2d section of the Enrolling Act, because that provision requires that there shall be two members of the same family in the military service at the same time to entitle the residue of the family to the privilege granted.

WITH REGARD TO LIABILITY TO DRAFT OF MEMBERS OF THE ENROLLMENT BOARD AND OF SUTLERS.

Opinion.—It seems that under the comprehensive language of the Enrolling Act, Sutlers, together with members of the Enrolling Board, are necessarily subject to draft. If the latter are now in military service it may be a ground, should they be drafted, for relieving them from the duties of the field, but not having been in the military service on the 3d of March, the law gives them no privilege of exemption beyond that which is secured to other citizens.

IN CASE OF EXEMPTIONS OBTAINED BY MEANS OF AFFIDAVIT.

Opinion.—So long as the certificate of exemption remains in force, it would not be proper to hold the drafted man as liable to military service. The judgment of the Enrolling Board is declared by the law to be final upon questions of exemption, but it is so only while that judgment remains unreversed. The Board, like any outer quasi judicial body, may revise its own action, and correct any errors which it may have committed. It, therefore, the decision has been based on oaths or testimonies subsequently ascertained to be false, the Board should, having first given notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action; and if, for the reason mentioned, the judgment should be found to be erroneous, it should be set aside, and the certificate of exemption based upon it, should be vacated and held for naught. The persons making the false oaths in the matter would be subject to prosecution, but as the military authorities have the first claim upon the party drafted, he should not be turned over to the civil authorities without the special direction of the Secretary of War.

THE ONLY SON.

The clause concerning the only son liable to do military duty, of a widow, dependent upon his labor for support, is thus construed by the Provost-Marshal General:

A widow may have several other sons, but if they are not liable to do military duty, then the particular on whom she is dependent for support will be exempt; but if her other sons are liable to do military duty, the fact that she is dependent on the labor of a particular son for support, will not exempt him from the draft.

ALIENS.

The following order in regard to aliens was issued by the Provost-Marshal General:

Whenever the fact of alienage is clearly established, exemption must be granted; but when the Board has any doubt in the matter, the case must be referred through the Provost-Marshal General for the decision of the Department of State. Until such decision shall have been obtained, all action in the case shall be suspended. The certificate of the State Department shall be conclusive evidence, and the question of liability or non-liability to the draft shall be decided by the Borad of Enrollment in accordance therewith.

The Builder of the Alabama and the Federal Government.

LETTER FROM MR. LAIRD.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR—In your paper of yesterday you publish a letter that Mr. Cobden was, on a point of form, prevented from reading to the House of Commons on Thursday.

It is addressed by Mr. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the United States Navy, to the Hon. Charles Sumner, and dated 19th April, 1863. In this letter Mr. Gideon Welles says that "he has an indistinct remembrance that his department was importuned by more than one person on behalf of Messrs. Laird." As the matter has never left the memory of Mr. Welles, I shall feel obliged if he will give me the names of any one of the persons who have so importuned him on my behalf, and I shall, no doubt, be able to show him that they did so (if at all) without any authority from me or my firm.

In the meantime I accept the admission that the department over which Mr. Gideon Welles presides allowed itself to be importuned by foreigners to build ships on behalf of the Federal Government.

Mr. Welles also stated that "it is not true that the department ever approached my firm with a view of getting vessels built in this country for the American Government."

I can only say that I believe it to be true, and I leave the public to judge whether I had not sufficient grounds for entertaining this belief, having in my possession the letters, copies of which I forward to you for insertion. The contents of these letters clearly show that my friend was well known to and in the confidence of the federal Naval Department, and I have no doubt his name is very familiar to Mr. Gideon Welles. I also enclose a copy of a letter to my correspondent on the 11th of April last, to which I have not yet any reply.

Before deciding to publish the letter of 30th July marked "confidential," and the important memorandum it contained, I consulted some of the leading men on both sides of the House of Commons, and gave them in confidence the original correspondence to read. They are of opinion that the course taken by Mr. Cobden in publishing Mr. Gideon Welles' letter gives me a clear right to use all documents in my possession for my own vindication, but that I am not justified in making public the name of my correspondent.

I will only add, in conclusion, that I believe at the time, and believe now, that my correspondent had the authority of his government for writing the letters, copies of which I enclose. Requesting the favor of your inserting this correspondence, I am, &c.

JOHN LAIRD.

London, 10 Park-place. St. James street, July 25.

(Copy.—Confidential.)

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1863.

Messrs. John Laird, Sons & Co., Birkenhead:

DEAR SIRS—Since my arrival here I have had frequent interviews with our Department of Naval Affairs, and am happy to say that the Minister of the Navy is inclined to have an iron-plated ship built out of the country. This ship is designed for a specific purpose, to accomplish a definite object. I send you herewith a memorandum handed me last evening from the department, with the request that I would send it to you by steamer's mail of to-morrow, and to ask your immediate reply, stating if you will agree to build such a ship as desired, how soon, and for how much, with such plans and specifications as you may deem it best to send me.

I feel very sure that the building of this proposed shot proof steam ... will lead to other business of much value.

Our own builders would be very jealous if they were aware of this application to you, but in the present condition of affairs it is important to act secretly and cautiously; and I have assured my government that you will keep this matter entirely and strictly to yourselves, and by no means let it be known what you are building, or for whom.

The rest of the letter relates to the plan and details of the proposed ships.

Another letter, Sept. 1861, contains the following:

Immediately on my return I went to Washington with your tracings, and laid them before the Secretary of the Navy, and I trust before long I shall be able to send you an order for the construction of one or more gunboats. The secretary was rather disappointed that you have not sent any response to the memorandum in reference to a shell and shot proof battery for use in our southern harbors—I may say to you in confidence, intended to force an entrance into Charleston harbor, defended by Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

And another thus:

I sent your last letter, received yesterday, to the Secretary of the Navy, who was very desirous to have you build the iron-plated and boom roof batteries, and I trust that he may yet decide to have you build one or more of the gunboats.

These are all the paragraphs that assume the authority of the Secretary of the Navy. The letters are given with the signatures blank.

The following convincing letter from Charles B. Sedgwick, member of Congress from New York State, addressed to the chief clerk of the Navy Department, effectually disposes of Laird and his anonymous letters.

We are assured on excellent authority that Secretary Welles never countenanced for an instant any proposal for the building of wooden gunboats or ironclads abroad, whether proceeding from agents or principal.

Mr. Sedgwick's letter tells its own story:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, }
New York, August 9, 1863. }

To Wm. Faxan, Esq., Chief Clk Navy Dept.:

DEAR SIR—I was sorry not to be able to see you again in Washington. I wanted to say that I have a full recollection of all that matter of Laird's building ships for the United States. It may have passed from Mr. Welles' memory.

At the special session, (July, 1861,) Mr. J. Howard, of New York, came to see me, as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and produced sundry drawings, specifications, estimates, &c., &c., from the Lairds, saying that he came at their instance to make these proposals to the Navy Department.

I told him to go to the Secretary, which he did, and he told me that Mr. Welles declined entering into any negotiation about it.

Mr. Howard was not very well pleased with the result. I saw him several times. I presume it is correspondence with him which Laird has published, although I have not seen it. The truth is he was an agent of Laird's; not in any sense of the Navy Department. If not Laird's agent, he was a mere volunteer, perhaps expecting a commission from Laird; but he was furnished by him in advance with plans, estimates, &c., &c.

I am, very truly, yours,

C. B. SEDGWICK.

The London Liberal Press on the New York Riots.

From the London Daily News:

We may fairly ask the *Times* what it now thinks of its allies in New York. They have shown—not changed—their quality; what does our contemporary think of them now? For three months the ruffians of New York, who choose to call themselves "Peace Democrats," have been the only party in the whole North for whom the *Times* has had a civil word to say. Their spirit has inspired its New York correspondent, and their rowdy orators have been extolled in its leading articles as the only wise and patriotic men in the Free States. Shunned and loathed by respectable Americans of every party, the leaders of these pretended "Peace Democrats" have figured in the columns of the *Times* as the only men who can save America, if that indeed be possible.

The *Times* has occasionally a way of affecting ignorance of the commonest facts. But if the *Times* does not know who its New York friends are, there are many thousands of Englishmen who do. We have known these "Peace Democrats" many years, under various names, and the wonder is, not that they have now risen to murder unoffending citizens and burn down houses, but that they did not do so at a much earlier period of the war. They have been the vilest accomplices and most degraded tools of the pro-slavery party, both in the North and the South. They are the men who formerly used to break up the anti-slavery meetings, and pursue the most eminent men of the Abolition party with threats of assassination. They are the men by whose aid and protection New York a few years ago became the chief port of the world from which ships issued to carry on the piratical slave trade. Mr. Lincoln's Government has inflicted some heavy blows on their interests.

It has broken up or driven away their slave expeditions, and it hanged Capt. Gordon. It is astonishing that they endured that hard trial. The hour has come for them to render a last service to their old friends. It is now or never. The conscription supplied them with the pretext for raising the mob and causing confusion at home and shame abroad. And that it was no more than a pretext every feature of the riot shows. The mob burned down the Colored Orphan Asylum, destroyed several negro houses, and attacked every negro they could reach—killing a considerable number, and, it is said, burning one to death. These performances, with the attack on the office of *The N. Y. Tribune*, fix the specific character of the riot, and show who were engaged in it.

From the London *Star*, July 27.

It will perhaps be said that the riots in New York are an ample set off against the heaviest Confederate disasters. They will prove, we believe, on the contrary, the sound and sentence of the doom which those disasters foreboded. While we equally deplore and reprobate that devlish outburst of savage barbarism in one of the capitals of civilization, we cannot shut our eyes to its compensating results. It is but a symptom—the most violent but the most exhaustive—of the malady that would have eaten out the heart of the Union if it had not, by repeated eruptions, been thrown out to the surface. Every great city is at the mercy, for eight and forty hours, of its subterranean classes. There are ruffians enough in London or Liverpool to repeat the scenes of 1780. It would be two days and nights before respectably, scared and disgusted, would collect its senses, organize its forces, and repress the rebellion. But the repression is alway inevitable. * * * * * *

There is but one power in the civilized world that would have guided to deeds of such atrocity. It is the old pro-slavery spirit, so long dominant, but lately subdued, putting forth its hateful power for a final struggle. Of the issue no one can have a doubt. The conscription may or may not proceed in New York. But of this we are sure: every negro murdered by the pro-slavery savages of that city will be worth a thousand soldiers to the cause of the Union and the proclamation of freedom. Henceforth it will be a point of honor with every decent citizen to stand by the government that it assailed by incendiaries and butchers.

From the London Star, July 28.

☞ It is almost incredible that any English newspaper can regard with complacency an event so disgraceful as the New York riots. It is true, indeed, that toryism and rowdyism are old allies. It has ever been the habit of the miscalled conservatives at once to defame the people by confounding them with the populace, and to use the latter as the insensate instrument of unscrupulous designs. Church and king mobs have played a considerable part in the political history of our country; and it is quite conceivable that aristocratic gold may again be employed to instigate a temporary anarchy in the cause of "order." But our upper class politicians have not hitherto patronized the ruffianly element in foreign communities. Neither have Englishmen, in their worst frenzies, been characterized by the ferocious cowardice and cruelty of the "Bowery boys." We do not remember an English riot, in which assassination was added to incendiarism, and men were burned as well as houses. We cannot conceive even of the furies and sacks of Ratcliffe highway demolishing an orphan asylum or hunting out of their homes the women and children of an obnoxious quarter. The very worst of our roughs are content to make war upon men and upon property. They do not extend their drunken rage to the most helpless and poorest of the population. It is the peculiarity of an American mob that it uses the bowie knife and the revolver, the lamp post and the tar kettle, as well as the crowbar and the torch, with the indiscriminate fury of devils let loose. And it is a peculiarity that can be traced to nothing in American character or society but the influence of the slave power—the power that confounds humanity with property; that reckons a man or woman, if black, only as a piece of furniture, valued at so many dollars; that treats all obnoxious speech or writing as a personal offense, to be washed out in blood; that extinguishes in its votaries all pity and all decency when there are victims to be sacrificed; that makes contempt of life and law a virtue, if either life or law stand in the way of any appetite or interest.

THE MAN WHO DID NOT GET A PAPER.

I have as nice a little farm as can be found in the State of Minnesota. On the next farm to me is the hero of this story (if you please to call it so,) the man who did not take a paper. How this man came to take a paper I am going to try to tell you.

You see my family is a reading family. Why, when we lived near Minneapolis, the Press used to visit us as regularly as the daylight; and, upon my word, we thought it quite as necessary to our existence. But when my means failed, and I had to pull up stakes and move to Stearns county, I was obliged to give up the daily Press. It was about as hard a tug to do as to leave the old homestead; but, said I to my wife, "the spirit is willing, but the pocket is weak, Mollie"—and so we left the Press behind us.

Well, after we were comfortably settled here in the Sauk Valley, we began to feel the need of reading matter. Books were few, and the papers were received from the East, once in a while, only served to whet our appetites. Now I needed an agriculturist paper to give me a hint about farm matters now and then. But I also needed a newspaper; for I tell you I felt behind the age without the news. My wife and the girls agreed with me about this; but, like obstinate creatures, as all women are more or less, they gave their votes for a story paper. "Well," said I to them, says I, "we cannot afford to take three papers. In fact, it's going to be a hard pull to take one. So settle this matter between you, or the upshot of it will be that we won't take any paper at all." They stuck out and I stuck out, and there we were, after all the palaver, without any paper for months.

At last I went down to the village store one day, and who should I meet there but the postmaster, who was getting up a club for the Weekly Press. "Let me see that paper," said I; "maybe I'll join in the club." "Here's a copy," said he: "and you can take it home with you." I tell you I read that paper all the way home. There was news on the first page and agriculture on the last page, and stories inside, and reading matter enough to last us a week on every page. "Get along, Little Mac," said I to my poney; "I guess I've got the right paper at last." My wife thought so too. So did the girls. Come to look at the price, it was so cheap that I found I could pay it right off without waiting till after harvest. What do you think I did then? Ha! ha! Why, I hitched up Little Mac again and drove back six miles to the village, all in a flurry for fear that club had been filled up while I was gone. "Put my name down," said I to the postmaster. "All right," said he. "Here's the money," said I, handing him the only greenback I had about me. "All right," said he again, giving me the change. And then off home I drove, as proud as a crow in a gutter, as my wife told me when I came into the house.

After tea I went across the fields to see my neighbor Humphreys. We talked about the farm, the crops and all those things, and tried to get up a dicker; but couldn't. Then as I was a whittling, I told him about my paper, and advised him to put his name down, too. "Not a bit of it," said he. "Why not?" said I. "Oh," said he, "I've done without a paper ever since I've been out here, and I guess I can find a better use for my money." "No you can't," said I. "Why not!" said he, crossly.

"Well," said I, "a good paper is a good thing. It educates the children like We haven't any good schools out here, and a paper takes the place of them. Then, again, it answers instead of books, which are confoundedly expensive and hard to get in the country. Then again, it keeps you posted up about news and"—

"I can hear all the news I want to down at St. Cloud," said he, interrupting; "and that reminds me I'm going there to-night to learn what's doing in Congress."

"Oho," said I, there it is again. Better save time and horseflesh, and wear and tear of wagon, by getting the news out of a paper. Why, Humphreys," said I, poking him with my finger, "you'll spend more money liquoring down at the village while hearing the news than would buy a paper."

"Get out," said he; "I don't see it. Maybe you're an agent." And so off he walked, a little huffy. What a read I had that night after the girls had gone to sleep! Ha! ha! Guess I took the worth of one year's subscription that first night, if I'm not mistaken. And my wife! Well, she couldn't have been more delighted if she had found a fortune. I do believe the girls were repeating the poetry over in their sleep, so tickled were they with the nice verses they read in that paper.

Well, my nephew, who is here on a visit from the East, and who is writing this out for me and giving the grammar and spelling a touch here and there—my nephew says that I had better skip a little time to make my story shorter. Suppose we say three months?

By that time I had talked to a great many neighbors about as I had talked to Humphreys; and what with my talk and the postmaster's, and a big handbill stuck up in the store, the Weekly Press had a full club of subscribers. But do what I would I couldn't get Humphreys to join in with us. He wouldn't take a paper, and he didn't take a paper, but picked up what news he could by hearsay, and said he saved money by it.

One day, some months after, as I was going in from work to get a drink of buttermilk, who should I meet coming across lots to our house with a paper in her hand but Mrs. Humphreys.

"Going over to our house?" said I to her.

"Yes," said she, "I'm going to take your paper home."

"What paper?" said I.

"Why, the Weekly Press," said she. "We borrow it regularly, and one of the girls reads the stories while we sew. I do so wish Humphreys would take it," said she, "I don't think the expense would kill him."

I laughed a little to myself, and thought that the thing was beginning to work.

Another day Humphreys came over to our place and took a look at our kitchen garden. I noticed him inspecting some odd plants I had there, but said nothing, waiting for him to speak. Presently he shouted out—

"I say, what's this thing? It isn't corn, is it?"

"No," said I, "it aint corn. It's sorghum plants."

"Sorghum?" said he, puzzled; "why, what's that?"

"Sort of sugar cane," said I. "We're going to try an acre of it next year."

"You don't say so," said Humphreys. "Why, where did you get the seed?"

"Agricultural Bureau, Patent Office, Washington, District of Columbia," said I, repeating the directions as I had written it on a letter I had sent.

"Didn't know there was such a bureau," said Humphreys.

"Oh, I suppose not," said I. "You don't take the papers and can't be expected to know much."

At this he grunted a little and chuckled quietly. By and by he moved around the garden and looked at my onions. I watched him, and was about ready for him, when I saw him pull one up and measure it.

"What confounded fine onions you have," said he. "Twice the size of mine, I declare."

"All comes from using the right kind of manure," said I, quietly.

"What kind of manure do you use now?" said he.

"Wood ashes, instead of dung," I answered; "and I plant a lot of parsnips among the onions."

"Who told you that dodge?" asked Humphreys.

"Why, a friend of mine, who drops in once a week and posts me up."

"You don't tell me that! Why, who is it?"

"Somebody you refuse to have in your house, and so I'm glad enough to have him help me get ahead of you."

This bothered Humphreys completely. He couldn't imagine what I was driving at. At last he blurted out, "What under the sun do you mean, Tom?"

"Why, I mean the Weekly Press," said I. "That is the friend who gives me good advice."

Before I had done speaking Humphreys had turned away in a rage; but just as he had passed the house his little boy came running up and shouted to my wife through the window. "Mother wants to know if you'll lend her the Press today?" That settled poor Humphreys. He gave his son and heir a cuff on the head and struck out for his own house on a trot, before I could get a chance to joke him about it.

For some time after this nothing was said about the papers, because it was a sore subject with Humphreys. One morning he came over to see me, and talked about some tree we had been transplanting from the woods to our dooryards. Trees are not very numerous in our neighborhood, and we wanted a few set out around our houses for shade. I knew something had gone wrong with Humphreys as soon as he came into the barn, and so I wasn't surprised when he said,

"Three of my trees are dead, and most of the others look as if they were going."

"That's too bad," said I. "How did you fix them?"

"Fix them?" said Humphreys, "all I have done is to water the roots."

At this I gave a low whistle, and then dropped my pitchfork and asked him to come and see my trees.

There they were, in as good order as I could wish. I had tied strings of straw around their trunks and branches, and these I watered every day, letting the water run down the bark. Then I had put up boards on the sunny side of the youngest trees to shade them from the sun. Humphreys looked and wondered, and measured, so as to fix his trees in the same way.

"Well," said he, at length, "this beats all ever I saw. Where did you get the idea of these gim-cracks?"

"Don't run away and whip your boy, Humphreys," said I, "and I'll tell you all about it."

"I understand," said he, with a ghastly kind of a grin. "Will you lend me that number of the Weekly Press? Guess I can save some of my trees yet."

I lent him that paper, and another and another, and by and by he got into the habit of borrowing my Press pretty regularly. I didn't think this a fair thing, as the papers got mussed and torn, and I wanted to save them for reference. I told Humphreys what I thought pretty plainly, and asked him to join in the next year's club and take the paper too. "No," he replied, "I can't afford it;" and so the matter ended. But he didn't borrow my paper any more unless I offered it to him.

Time passed on, and I planted a great deal of winter wheat on the strength of the Press report that wheat would be scarce that year. Humphreys laughed at this and told me I would lose by it. He was mistaken, and I was not. In a few months speculators came up the river buying wheat. They went to Humphreys and bought what little he had at a first rate price. Then they came over to me and Humphreys along with them. You should have seen the party stare when I told them how much wheat I had ready for a market. However, they bought it all at the same price they had given Humphreys, and I was as satisfied as they seemed to be. During the bargaining Humphreys had slipped away, and almost before I had missed him his little boy ran in with a note.

"What's this, bubby?" said I.

"Pap told me to give it to you," said he.

I opened it, and what do you think was there? Why, only a two dollar bill Wisconsin money—one of those speculators had just paid him I suppose. Well, I puzzled over it a moment, and then I understood what it meant, and you may believe I laughed. Humphreys wanted the weekly Press at last; and if you'll look in your subscription books, Mr. Editor, you'll see his name and address. Indeed, I may as well tell you that he is as good as an agent in getting you subscribers by relating his experience and mine; and so all around this section for miles you cannot now find a man who does not take your paper.

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TO RENT—A House within a few minutes walk of the Post Office. Would like a lease for one, two or three years. Possession desired either now or in the fall. Call at or address PRESS OFFICE.

jy30-tf

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MONETARY.

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Our Full Stock of Goods,

Which we are offering at a fraction over

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We invite an inspection of our stock and prices, believing we can make it to the interest of the dealer and consumer, to give us their orders.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

CHAS. F. SIMS, SAM'L. L. VAWTER.

ANSON H. ROSE. jy25-tf

25,000 CIGARS OF FAVORITE BRANDS,

For sale at very low figures to close the stock.

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TILDEN & CO'S FLUID EXTRACTS,

Pills and Granules, at card prices.

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Just received and for sale at close figures.

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20 BBLS. LARD, WHALE AND LUBRICATING OILS,

At lowest market rates.

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410 GALLONS VARNISH,

Of various qualities and prices, at

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE'S,

Jy25-tf No. 111 Third st eet.

500 BOXES WINDOW GLASS AND GLASSWARE,

McCulley's Brand, at market rates.

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CARBON OIL.

Just received, a lot of No. 1 Burning Oil. For sale by

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Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; In Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,

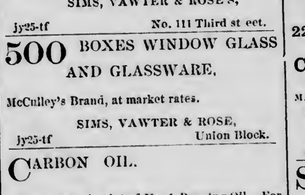
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Welnand & Co., and S. Eil'ards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Thos. Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Bluing; Alden's Condition Powders; Tulman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Tulman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Butcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, Wholesale and Retail Agents.

my27-1y



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions*, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

☞ BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.

☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.

☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.

☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS, Wholesale and Retail Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota.

ap30-d&w6m

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

NOS. 3 & 4 JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

C. PROAL,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS WAREROOMS,

Corner Third and Robert Streets.

A large assortment of

Ladies' Saddles, Gents' Saddles, Boys' Saddles, Gig Saddles Bridles and Martingales, Bits and Spurs,

Whips of all Sorts, Saddlery Hardware,

COACH HARNESS, BUGGY HARNESS, TROTTING HARNESS, SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS LADIES' LARGE DRESS TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS.

RAILROAD BAGS, HARNESS LEATHER.

☞ Also, everything pertaining to the trade for sale at reasonable prices.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generativ Organs, &c., &c.

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *Collegii Medici Chiocusis*. Without degrading it into empiricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," he, like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Bumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a speciality during the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.

The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pangymnasticon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpellier.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal surgery.

☞ Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A.M. to P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,

(Box 199,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

jy3

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block,

where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &C., &C

New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.—SALE OF PINE TIMBER.

In pursuance of law, notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber, in the city of St. Anthony, I will offer at public sale and sell to the highest bidder, permits for cutting the Pine Timber on certain School Lands situated on Rum River and its tributaries, as follows, to wit:

Section.	Town.	Range.	Minimum price per 1,000 feet.
16	37	26	$2 00
36	37	26	1 75
16	36	27	1 75
36	36	27	1 50
16 and 36	38	26	1 50
16 and 36	38	27	2 00
16	38	28	2 50
36	38	28	1 75
16 and 36	39	27	2 00
36	39	28	2 00
16	40	26	1 50
16 and 36	40	27	2 00
16	41	27	1 50
36	41	27	1 75
36	33	26	3 cts. per lin.

No permits will be sold for less than the minimum price per thousand feet, and all timber so cut will remain the property of the State, until full payment is made. An advance payment of $50 will be required on each tract purchased, the same to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale.

St. Paul, Minnesota, July 30th, 1863.

CHAS. McILRATH,

Jy31 Commissioner State Land Office.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542; or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

Dentists.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. A. BOWMAN.

DENTAL ROOMS IN Winslow House,

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

jel-6m St. Anthony, Min.

DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST.

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

FREE WATER POWER IN ST. ANTHONY.

The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company continue to offer mill sites on the Falls, with the right to draw water, both *free of rent* for five years, to any person who will improve unoccupied sites, by the erection of Oil or Paper Mills, Straw-sites, by the erection of Oil or Paper Mills, Straw-Board or Starch Factories, Woollen, Flax or Cotton Mills. At the end of five years and each like term thereafter, the rents may be determined by three disinterested parties.

au4-1m* RICHARD CHUTE, Agent.

Groceries.

GROCERIES CHEAP AT

Wholesale and Retail.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

Having leased the store occupied by L. G. Johnson & Co., and purchased their

Stock of Groceries,

May be found at

220 *Third Street, two doors above the North Western Express Office,*

Where they will sell,

GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

We wish to close out this stock entirely as we propose to

CHANGE THE BUSINESS,

and open a

Paper and Stationery Store

in connection with our

Paper Mill at St. Anthony.

☞ All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER or sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags ropes and old printed papers. jy15-tf

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street, DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy.

Week's Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A pair of large red OXEN, six years old. One has a star on his forehead and some white on hip and tail; the other has a hole in one horn and also some white on hip and tail. They were first missed on Sunday, the 26th inst., from the residence of the subscriber, about a mile south of Pine Bend. Any person returning the same will be suitably rewarded, by

T. D. AYLSWORTH.

July 31st, 1863. jy31-d&wtf

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 14 Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar2-dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Amber, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Prunes, Peaches, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, Kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the favorite brands, " J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash by J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where I will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.
We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
jy1 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,
Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.25 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.
Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.15 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
jy16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Guns & Pistols.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price Lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
jy14 3m Ilion, N. Y.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLTS and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

PORTRAITS.

B. P. BARTLETT, Artist,
From NEW YORK CITY, is now prepared to
PAINT PORTRAITS,
Landscapes, &c.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
☞ He will also give lessons in Drawing and Oil Painting, at his Studio, over Munger's Music Store, Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.
jy19-tf

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moore,.....Boston
je11daoilm&wlw

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell
LOW FOR CASH
OR
Short Approved Credit.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.
We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.
No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.
☞ Special attention will to all orders accompanied with money or references.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-6ly

HAGER WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BUY YOUR WORK
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PAT. STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&wly

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,
No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago.
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,
Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,
CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,
FLAGS, &c., &c.
Common and Patent **Hoist Wheels,** for buildings, constantly on hand.
GEO. F. FOSTER. (je13-1y) C. M. HARDENBURGH

GROCERIES,
SHORES & TATOR,
Wholesale Grocers,
47 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.
L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,
SUCCESSOR TO
Thompson, Whitney & Co
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS and SHOES,
46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL
We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE
BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST
and with very large addition to our
HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK
We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes the city.
GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

Insurance.

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.

HOGAN & CAMP
ARE STILL OFFERING
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE
DRY GOODS MARKET.
Our stock of
DRESS GOODS
IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,
Comprising all the
LATEST STYLES
OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Worsted Goods,
In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,
USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,
Lawns and Organdies, &c.,
Which we are selling at
GREAT BARGAINS.
We have a splendid line of
Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,
For Ladies, Misses and Children;
ALSO
SPRING AND SUMMER
BALMORALS,
Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.
In Shawls,
We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of
CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA
SHAWLS,
In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.
We have the
CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERIES,
IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,
Also
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.
GLOVES, &c., &c.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
We would say that we have a large stock of
DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c.,
Which we will sell at a
SMALL ADVANCE
On present New York prices for CASH.
Hogan & Camp,
ap30-tf 142 Third-st

CATHCART & CO.
AT THEIR OLD STORE.
Third Street, St. Paul,
Are in receipt of their
Spring Stock of Dry Goods
We have a large and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.
We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of
Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres
Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.
mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW LOT OF
LINEN COATS,
PLAIN LINEN DRILL PANTS,
AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED
MARSEILES VESTS,
All of which we are prepared to sell at
REDUCED PRICES.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf **THIRD-ST.**

Hotels.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,
Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.
The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-tf

HERNDON HOUSE,
Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,
HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA,
W. E. HUNT,
Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,
PROPRIETOR.
☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

Freight & Express.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE
OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE
American Express Company.
On and after this date, by special arrangement,
The Merchants' Dispatch
Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at
Lower Rates and in Better Time,
Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.
TIME GUARANTEED.
All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination
FREE OF CARTAGE.
The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be
A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE
That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.
The Merchants' Dispatch
Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for
WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.
Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.
Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.
For rates or further information inquire of
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

1863. 1863. 1863.
Summer Arrangement.
MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,
CARRYING THE
NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS
AND THE
United States Mail.
The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL
For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.
For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.
For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Willow, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.
For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.
For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.
For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-dly Proprietors

PRINCE & CO'S.
IMPROVED
MELODEONS!
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.
MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
47 Fulton street.....New York
83 Lake street.....Chicago
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tollman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Couse.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.
Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.
☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&wly'63

ROBERT P. LEWIS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota,
Office on Third-st., Rogers Block, near the Bridge
ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF
"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"
Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.
CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c
☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.
05-d tw&wly

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES.
MAKING BOTH THE
Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch
PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.
FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.
Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of
Forty-Five Dollars
A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,
Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.
☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's block, St. Paul, Minn.
P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19 1 jan 1]

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000
Of **them** in use in **this country** and **Europe.**
These are the **only machines** making the **Lock Stitch** with the **Rotating Hook.**
Are **profitable** and **available a life time.**
Equal to **ten seamstresses.**
An **annual dividend** of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by **their possessor.**
The **Class Cloth-Presser,** (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.
E. M. BOGARDUS, Agent,
jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

Miscellaneous.

FLOUR,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Extra and Double Extra,
Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,
AT THE
Cannon Falls Mills,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.
Also, FEED for sale at the
FLOUR WAREHOUSE
OF
C. M. BROOME,
Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
Jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. Paul, For——
Jan1-dly

POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.
It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.
UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
jo5-d&w

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &C.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.
F. W. TUCHELT,
my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

PALMER'S PURE VINEGAR.
We would inform our old patrons and the public generally, that we are again at our old stand on Sibley st., manufacturing the above celebrated Vinegar. We are prepared to furnish the trade with the *very best* quality of Vinegar, at prices as low as can be bought in this or any other market. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
jy19-3m C. C. LEWIS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
Peter Lorillard,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 and 18 Chambers-St.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Course Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.
☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.
TOBACCO.
FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.
SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
From New York Auction Sales.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Are just receiving their third purchase of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent
PANIC AUCTION SALES,
And offer to their old customers great bargains in
Ladies' Dress Goods,
AS FOLLOWS:
1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800½ do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.
COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.
English & American Ginghams.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CALICOES,
Some as low as 15 cents.
In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.
Ladies' Collars,
Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.
Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.
In Gloves and Hosiery,
We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.
Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.
In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds. Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.
We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
my26-tf **ST. PAUL, MIN.**

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA
PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Grenadine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m **ST. PAUL.**

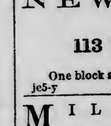
GREAT BARGAINS
AT
The Cheap Cash Store.
We will commence this morning selling our stock of SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS,
Summer Shawls,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BALMORALS,
COTTONADES AND LIGHT CASSIMERES,
At greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES,
Remember the place,
No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,
NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,
H. KNOX TAYLOR.
j-5-tf

TAX DEEDS.
THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY
Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities
Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

Hardware.

JUST RECEIVED,
A full stock of
Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,
Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS RAKES AND CRADLES.
A few casks of
PITTSBURG COAL.
Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and
Heavy Hardware.
Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.
ap17-1y **J. B. BRADEN.**

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL,.....MINN.
Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.
Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.



FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-dwly

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, St. PAUL, Minnesota.
no14-dawly

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.
NICOLS, DEAN & CO.
je5-tf

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material, just received and for sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

Boots & Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

MILITARY!
Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
Officers' Zouaves,
AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
OF
BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.
ap18tf

BOOTS & SHOES
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
KILPATRICK'S.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863. 06

CURTICE & HALSTED,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND
Real Estate Agents,
Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,
Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.
N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,
In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all or which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment Enquire of
P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21-3m at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

PRIME LARD.
50 packages, barrels and half barrels. For sale by [au2-d&w1w] J. I. BEAUMONT.

THE CITY.

THE RACES.—Yesterday the most spirited race of the season took place at the Union Course, on the occasion of a three hundred dollar trot between "Calico," named by Andy Spencer, and "Bones," named by W. E. Langley.

The race was two-mile heats, best three in five, and the first, fourth and fifth heats were won by "Calico," and the second and third by Bones. The following is the time made:

First Heat, "Calico's."—1st mile, 3:12; 2d mile, 3:05; heat, 6:17.

Second Heat, "Bones."—1st mile, 3,13; 2nd mile 3,12; heat 6,25.

Third Heat "Bones."—1st mile 3,07; 2nd mile 3,11; heat 6,18.

Fourth Heat "Calico's."—1st mile 3,10; 2nd mile, 3,06; heat 6,16.

Fifth Heat "Calico's."—1st mile, 3,05; 2nd mile, 3,13; heat 6,18.

At the close of this another match took place, Atchley n ming Town Brown, and Pebble, Crazy Jane. Mile heats. Race was won by Crazy Jane. Time, 2,25 2,30.

The Union Course Club has been reorganized, new officers elected and reform introduced. Among the reforms is the excl sion of prostitutes and prohibition of gambling, a move in the right direction.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION TO-MORROW.—Prof. Steiner has his grounds enclosed and is making complete arrangements for the ascension which is posted for to-morrow. If it is rainy or windy the ascension will be postponed until Tuesday or the next pleasant day. The army ascensions can only be made on calm days.

Parties who wish to go up a thousand feet should be on hand early, as he intends to commence making the ascensions between ten and eleven.

For the grand ascension, when it is the intention to cut entirely loose from *terra firma*, there are still two vacant seats. Parties wishing to obtain either or both can be accommodated by calling on Prof. Steiner.

The Messrs. Aldrich, of Lake Como fame, have volunteered to manage the ropes, and their services have been accepted.

Everything betokens a good entertainment, and no one should fail to be present.

PROFESSOR SHOTWELL will give a Concert at Minneapolis in Harrisons Hall on Friday evening, the 22st inst., commencing at eight o'clock. On this occasion the Professor will introduce over one hundred girls, selected from seven or eight Sabbath Schools, to the audience, which will be charmed *by their melodies* if we can judge by the success of the Concert given at Ingersolls Hall by the same gentleman a few evenings since, when the Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The Concert here was a perfect success, and we would advise those who desire to be present, to secure seats in season, if they do not wish to be deprived of the pleasure of listening to the best music ever heard.

ANOTHER LECTURE BY MR. HEWLETT. Our citizens will be glad to learn that Mr. Hewlett has consented, on invitation from Dashaway Lodge of Good Templars, to lecture again in this city on Wednesday evening next, at Ingersoll's Hall. The first lecture this eloquent advocate of temperance delivered here on Monday last, was attended by a large audience, who were more than delighted with the rare feast of wit, eloquence, sarcasm, and dramatic ability, which composed his lecture at that time. There are but few even in the land who can so interest and enchain an audience—Gough hims lf does not surpass him in many respects. We predict a crowded house on Wednesday night, for there are but few who are willing to miss that opportunity of hearing Mr. Hewlett lecture before he returns East.

A DEER CHASED THROUGH WHITE BEAR LAKE.—A few days since, a party of gentlemen fishing in this beautiful lake, observed a noble buck, plunge into the water from the Peninsula," and strike boldly out for the opposite shore, distant from a half to three quarters of a mile. The party, unarmed save with fishing rods and their oars, gave chase. The race was exciting, and the boat party approached near enough to the buck to hit him with their oars. But the noble animal doubled on his pursuers, plunged his lofty antlers into the water, dove under the boat, struck out boldly for "the Peninsula," and reaching the exact spot he entered the lake, dashed with the speed of an arrow through the woods.

WE would call attent on to the advertisement of the St. Paul Female Seminary, which opens its next session on the first day of September. Having from the first been familiar with the character and working of this institution, we take pleasure in commending it to the patronage of all who have daughters to educate. This Seminary comes fully up to the standard of the best female schools in the land, and deserves the hearty support of the citizens of Minnesota. We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of a full school the coming term. Most of the rooms for boarders are already engaged.

ELSEWHERE will be found the card of Dr. J.H. Murphey, late Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment. A sun-stroke having compelled the doctor to leave the army, this community will be glad to learn he has decided to settle among us. His qualifications as a medical manare too well known to require any reiteration, and the simple announcement that he is to locate here, will occasion a busy field to open for him.

AMERICAN-MINNESOTA EAGLES.—Major R. O. Selfridge left for Milwaukee last evening, taking with him a pair of splendid eagles. Major Selfridge has been on an inspecting tour through the State, and at Sauk Centre, Lieut. Houston presented him with the pair of eagles mentioned above. One of them measures seven feet across the wings, and the other five, and their bearing is worthy such noble birds.

LIEUT. M. J. DANIELS, 9th Minnesota, arrived at Fort Snelling Friday evening from Fort Ridgely, having in charge thirty-one more of the Sioux women and children, left at Camp Pope by General Sibley.

THE Rev. Dr. Paxton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will preach this evening at the First Presbyterian Church, at 8 o'clock.

WE call particular attention to Mr. C. W. Woolley's advertisement for beans. Any person who has a bean for sale can get cash for it by delivering to Mr. Woolley, or L. B. & C. Greig.

UNION.—Unite your good flour with D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Chemical Saleratus* if you want extra bread, biscuit and pastry of all kinds. United they rise, divided they fall.

NOTICE.—There will be no service in the Central Presbyterian Church to-day.

LOCAL NOTICES.

[Advertisement.]

FREE WATER POWER IN ST. ANTHONY,

The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company continue to offer mill sites on the Falls, with the right to draw water, both *free of rent* for five years, to any party (who will improve unoccupied sites, by the erection of Oil or Paper Mills, Straw-Board or Starch Factories, Woollen, Flax or Cotton Mills. At the end of five years and each like term thereafter, the rents may be determined by three disinterested parties.

au4-1m* RICHARD CHUTE, Agent.

ST. ANTHONY, Aug. 12th, 1863.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

Seeing the above notice in your paper and feeling like many others interested in the development of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power, and the general prosperity of the city, we take the liberty through your columns to propound the following questions to the Agent of the Company, so that parties may know if they are entirely safe in accepting so magnanimous a gift from such a benevolent source.

1st. Is the title to those mill sites, with the right to draw water both free of rent for five years, clear and unincumbered, so that the Company can effectually secure to the occupant a peaceable possession thereof for five or any number of years?

2nd. How many of the present owners, if any, will take an interest in the improvements of the Water Power and the general welfare of the city?

3rd. Is the so-called St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company, a responsible and reliable Company, and has their Agent any other interest in the prosperity of said Company, than simply to receive its proceeds?

4th. What are the net proceeds derived annually from the rent and leases of Mill Water Power all city lots? Is it all sufficient to compensate the Agent for his services, or does it require an additional amount, derived from a sale of Company property, or an execution in favor of the next friend of the Agent's?

5th. What amount of delinquent city tax is there remaining unpaid against the property of the Company, for which it is liable to be sold and conveyed, and when, if ever, does the Company intend to pay this tax?

6th. In conclusion, the public would also like to know how much capital the Agent of the Company has heretotore driven from the city, by holding leases and property at such enormous rates that none dare invest.

If the above questions are all answered satisfactorily, the feeling which now exists among the community may subside, leases taken and improvements made, and our quiet city once more assume the appearance of business and prosperity.

MANY CITIZENS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathco," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvinate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preperation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.
It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used throughout the civil zed world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
au16-sow d tw&wly Proprietors, New York.

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.

Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure and uproot those complaints, must be Expectorant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diptheria or Putrid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal."

Rev. J. J. POTTER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that *it never fails*.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Elecampane Comfrey, Burdock, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup. Full descriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all principal Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wynkoop, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co., New York. au15-sowdtw&w

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
General Agents,
aus dtw&w ly 202 Broadway, N. Y.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND DUNLEITH PACKETS.—I am pleased to be able to announce to the traveling public that the Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith and Minnesota Packet Company have supplied their Line with Low Water comfortable Passenger Boats, which enables passengers to make the same time and connections made in high water. G., D., D. & M. Packet Co.,
ORRIN SMITH, President.

☞ The Ada Hine, Capt. Beaumont, Charles Mathers, Clerk, will leave St. Paul every evening at half-past six, connecting with the Lower Packets for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith. au9 tf

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent*. Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.

L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.

June 24th, 1863. d1y

EDITOR OF PRESS:—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
jul4&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

THE PLACE TO BUY SHOE FINDINGS of all kinds is at the New York Leather Store, No 4, Rogers Block, St. Paul. [au5tw3m

GET YOUR LASTS at the New York Leather Store, No. 4, Rogers Block, St. Paul, Minn. au6tw3m

FROM THE MINNESOTA 5TH.

What the Regiment has been Doing. The credit of the Brilliant Little Victory of Richmond, La., belongs to Them—Col. Hubbard commands a Brigade—Lieutenant Colonel Gere commands the Fifth—More "Abuse of a portion of our Citizens"—a Vicksburg Soldier's Reply to our friend "Volunteer."

CAMP ON BEAR CREEK, Miss., July 30.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

Since my last we have had the good fortune to be removed from Young's Point, where we were stationed to guard the front and frustrate any plans of the "rebs" at crossing the river. To this end a whole regiment was thrown out as pickets every 48 hours to watch the movements of the enemy in the front of the besieged city. They shelled us from their water batteries frequently, but the levee on our front afforded us good shelter, consequently little damage was done other than the killing of the gallant Col. Webber, 11th Missouri regiment.

While encamped at Young's Point our regiment suffered severely from fever, which broke out among us to an alarming extent. Some fifteen deaths occurred on the 5th, during our stay of three weeks at this Point. There are quite a number sick at present of diseases engendered at Young's Point.

During our stay at the Point a force of rebels were reported at Richmond, La., some twenty miles distant, under Gens. Walker and Taylor. The 2d brigade, Gen. Mower commanding, was ordered to move upon, and if possible dislodge the "rebs." Two days rations were immediately issued, with orders to march at 4 o'clock the following morning. Accordingly at 3 o'clock *reveille* sounded, giving us an hour in which to prepare breakfast, &c. Precisely at 4 o'clock the bugle sounded, and soon all were in the ranks, moving off in direction of Richmond. We met the rebel pickets about four miles from town, when night overtook us, and we bivouacked for the night, all prepared to move upon the town at daylight. Morning came—a "sly bit" repast of "sow's belly and hard tack" indulged in, and then the bugle sounded to fall in and forward.

The 5th were put in the advance as skirmishers, and were soon met by a strong line of "rebs," determined, seemingly, to force us back. A pretty sharp skirmish ensued, and finding they could not make the "nipple," about faced and charged on Richmond, with the Minnesota 5th at their heels. After driving them into their defences we halted for the purpose of allowing the artillery a little practice. Soon they were seen limbering their batteries to the rear, and in a few minutes the "rebs" were beating one of those precipitate retreats for which they are renowned. Our skirmishers now charged into town under fire of the artillery, and captured some 20 stragglers. Our loss was five or six wounded, and that of the rebels two killed and a number wounded. The rebel force consisted of two brigades of Texans. The Union force of Gen. Mower's brigade of 500 as true soldiers as ever fought beneath the American ensign. After applying the torch to the city, for the purpose of illuminating it in commemoration of its capture, we returned to Young's Point with 50 prisoners, among whom was one lieutenant of the 15th Texas cavalry. It is thus apparent to the people of Minnesota that Richmond was captured by one brigade, consisting of the 5th Minnesota, 11th Missouri, 47th Illinois, and 8th Wisconsin.

Having cleaned out all the rebels in the West, the army of Grant is now retiring into summer quarters.

Why does not the idea suggest itself to the General to send a small portion of his battle-stained veterans to quell the copperheads who are now resisting the draft? These cowardly, hell-damned set of *things*, who have the audacity to call themselves men, are a more dangerous foe than those in arms before us. Too cowardly to take their places in the ranks with their brother "rebs," and assert their rights at the point of the bayonet, they skulk in the rear, denounce the administration, and swear that the draft ordered by the President shall not be enforced. Contemptible wretches, fiends of hell, your time is fast approaching. Soon the tide of battle will be hushed; the emblem of freedom waving over every hamlet in the land, and the war-worn veterans returning to their homes to enjoy the peace for which they fought, and then, ye advocates of rebeldom seek a home in some vast wilderness. Your room is far preferable to your company. White men cannot tolerate you in their midst. A community rid of copperheads, and their places filled by negroes (should they condescend), what a vast difference it would make in its welfare. Soldiers hate copperheads above all other animals.

Col. Hubbard now commands the 2d (fighting) brigade, formerly under Gen. J. Mower of Missouri. The Colonel is a man of good military genius, and makes a brave and efficient officer.

The 5th is commanded by Lt. Col. Gere of Chatfield. He is constantly among his men while in camp, contributing to their wants, and in time of action is found at his post.

An error occurred in my last which needs correction, viz: In speaking of the charge of the 22d, in the rear of Vicksburg, one might infer that we run. This is not the case, however. When the charge was considered fruitless, we were ordered to fall back, which we did in good order.

We are now encamped on a beautiful rise of ground near Bear creek, Miss., where we remain a "few days only."

Five per cent. of the enlisted men are now allowed to visit their homes on thirty days furlough. Look out for some of the 5th in St. Paul.

More anon. H. W. B.

Our Frontier Correspondence.

INDIANS IN THE BIG WOODS.

ALBION, WRIGHT Co., Aug. 14, 1863.

In regard to the Indians in the Big Woods, there are plenty seen by the settlers, but none by the soldiers. Seven have been seen within eighty rods of my house. Only week before last, as I was coming home from the marsh with my son from haying, I went on a little ahead of him, telling him to drive up the cattle. As he was coming along the road, an Indian came out, beckoned to him to come towards him. My son had on his shoulder a satchel of dinner, some that was left at noon. The Indian took it off from him, gave him back the satchel, and ran into the woods. The Indian had a gun: it was flint lock. My son ran into the house, and told me. I sprang up with my gun, and started after the Indian, saw him, and fired after him, but was too far off to kill him.

Last Friday the same boy started to drive up the cows. As the bell sounded quite near, he went about a quarter of a mile to a path that led to the lake. As he got up to the side of the lake, he was looking at a pole that was set up in the marsh. He heard a noise behind him, but did not look round, thinking it was the dog, until he heard it the second time. He looked, and saw two Indians, not three rods off. One was painted red, the other one check red, the other green. He started and ran, when an arrow went whizzing over his head.

The same night I sent him after some of the neighbors, to ascertain the truth of it. They did not come until daylight the next morning, when we went up to the lake. There was the pole and other signs of the Indians having been there.

The settlers, their wives and children, live in a constant state of alarm, not knowing what moment the savages may be upon them. There are soldiers and scouts, but not enough to drive them out of the woods. It will be impossible to induce the families to stay much longer, if more is not done to drive the Indians out. The general impression is, that they are gaining strength to make a thorough sweep of the settlers, and massacree them all at one time.

THOS. T. DUNHAM.

INDIANS IN WATONWAN CONUTY.

MADELIA, MINN., August 8, 1863.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

I thought I would drop a few lines to your paper concerning Indians. On Monday, the 1st inst., Mr. Bundy found one of his three year old steers dead; the hide was cut in several pieces and the meat cut from the bone—(this was about three miles southeast of Madelia:)—and in hunting on Tuesday he found where the Indians had camped. They left a dried muskrat, which made us feel certain that they were Indians. They had three or four horses, and it is supposed there were eight or nine persons, although whites were supposed to be with them, from the fact that a white man was seen about sundown on Sunday who was not a quainted with the geography of the country, and who said he was going to Mankato, but did not go there unless he travelled in the night.

As soon as we felt certain that they were Indians, there was a messenger started to notify the soldiers at Hanska Lake, and also the detachment of Company K, 9th Regiment, on the north branch of the Watonwan. There was some cavalry at Hanska Lake which started immediately, and arrived at six P. M., and followed the trail until dark. The State militia of this town had scoured the woods since early in the forenoon until sundown. The cavalry renewed the search the next morning, and followed the trail till after it crossed the line, which is about seven miles west of here.

X.

—The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday says that "a party driving from Williamstown on Thursday, among whom were the wife of Governor Andrew and Miss Jennie, daughter of David Dudley Field, of New York, were accidentally overturned. None of them were injured but Miss Field, and is he not very seriously."

Steamboat and River News.

From the Dubuque *Times* of Tuesday.

The river is rising. It has raised six inches since Saturday. Five feet of a rise is coming from Black river.

The rise reaches to St. Paul.

On Sunday the Jeannette Roberts reached La Crosse from St. Paul—quite an event.

The War Eagle left yesterday morning with the intention of making Winona. The rise will probably enable her to do so.

The steamer Pearl arrived in port yesterday afternoon with two splendid barges in tow—one a magnificent new barge, upon which were eight freight cars bound for Winona, and intended for the use of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad. The Pearl has contracted to tow several thousand tons of railroad iron and one hundred freight cars from Fulton and Clinton for the same road. The Pearl is just from the ways at Lechlire, and is in prime order for the fall trade.

We understand the Illinois Central Railroad freight line has purchased another boat, and that a third one is contracted for. They are also about contracting for two new boats to be ready for the spring trade. The railroad seems to be in earnest in this matter, and the people will welcome additional facilities for getting their grain to market.

RECEIPTS.

Per Cutter—G W Garrison, 2 pkgs mdse; Geo Peabody 25 do; J C Peters 5 do; Burbank & Co 1 do; P O'Connor 6 do; D Morrison 1 do; Capt A Blakeley, 1 do; C Waldo & Bro 1 do; J W Webb jr 1 do; P F McQuillan 7 do; A S Lyon 2 do; C E Mayo 12 do; B & P 25 do; W J Smith 27 do; Jno Thomas 2 do; W L Somers 2 do; H Gibson 22 do; R O Strong 1 do; W F Mason 1 J O Stanten 1 do; Keseler & R 1 do; A Hoag 1 do; L C Kinston 2 do; Capt Carling 28 do.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

SATURDAY, August 14.

INTERNATIONAL.

Lafayette Ware, Cleveland, O; Isaac Staples, J E Staples, Stillwater; T B Carpenter, Chicago; Leslie Stephen, England; D J Cameron, Fort Snelling; Mrs Whipple, Faribault; Mrs Nixon, Miss Nixon, Phila; Hon R H Dana jr, Boston; W W Davis, Maryland.

MERCHANTS.

C S Getchell, Afton; S Merrill, Fort Snelling; A J Groover, Earlville, Illinois; Wm Kew, city; R Ottman, Lake City; C E Freeman, Lafayette, Ind; J Johnson, F P Johnson, Chicago; W S Deuling, Geo E Geo, New Lyme, O; S A Veazie, and lady, Minneapolis; Geo L Chase, N Hampshire; O B King and lady, Minneapolis; F Perfect, White Bear Lake; John Ross, Anderson, Ind; James Elliott, J D Merrill, New York; Mrs Bull, Minneapolis; H Hurd, P Gainer, Str Ad Hine; Chas P Carver, St Paul.

AMERICAN.

S H Jones, Minneapolis; J H Thompson, do; Isaac Lincoln, Shakopee; S H Miner, Winona; W C Ball, Frank Warner, Carver, Mrs H Brisbean and daughter, Fon du Lac, Wis; Levi Clark, 4th Minn; J A Cameron, Winona; D L L Britton, White Bear; J W Evans, Yankton, D T; P Bliss do; Wm Drysdale and family, Whitewater, Wis; J M Shepherd, J W Cormack an lady, St Anthony; E P Barnum, Hastings; Mrs Waldron and Daughter, Yankton, D M; Lieut J E Chapman, Fort Snelling; H J Jennings, Hastings; W F Higgins, do.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

David Rhowl, St Clould; John M Farmer, Lesueur; V B Bauram, W B Lake; John Dolay, city; A L Benedict, J N Caldwell, Michigan; H B Sayre, Rochester; H A Howe, McGregor; Jas Roaney and lady, Stillwater; J W Turner, Newport.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 14—1 P. M.

Stocks better, and a fair business; money and exchange unchanged.

Gold 26¼.

Erie 102½; Reading 115¼; New York Central 129½.

United States 6's '81 coupons 106½; Treasury 107; one year 99½.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 14—6 P. M.

Gold opening at 25½, and closing at 25½@25¾. Government stocks a little firmer; U. S. 6's '81 coupons 106½.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 15—5 P. M.

Gold lower, opening at 25½, and closed heavy at 24¾@24½.

COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 14—4 P. M.

Flour dull and 5@10c lower—$4 75@5 95 for extra State, and $5 20@5 60 for R. H. O.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet—prime scarce and firm; common dull and 1@2c lower—96@1 12 for spring, 97@1 19 for Milwaukee club, and 1 17@1 25 for winter red. Corn closes in favor of buyers—57½@60c. Oats steadier—59@62c for western.

Pork quiet.

Lard firm—9¾@10¼c.

Whiskey unchanged—45½@45¾c.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 14—6 P. M.

Flour heavy and 5@10c lower on commission—$4 75@4 95 for extra State, $5 20@5 50 for extra R. H. O., and $5 55@7 00 for trade brands—closing heavy, and demand confined chiefly to parcels of fresh ground.

GRAIN.—Wheat—sound parcels are scarce, and bring a little better price; common grades 1@2c lower—$1 12@1 23 for winter red western. Corn opened quite firm, and closed heavy and drooping at 67½@68c. Oats selling slowly at 59@62c for western.

Pork without decided change.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 15—1 P. M.

Flour dull and common grades 5c lower—$4 70@5 00 for extra State.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c lower. Corn unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 58@60c.

Pork quiet. Beef dull. Lard quiet and steady at 9¾@10½.

Whiskey firm at 45½@46c.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 15—5 P. M.

Flour dull and heavy, and prices again declined.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and unsettled. Corn opened steady and closed dull and heavy at 67½@68c. Oats lower, and dull at 58@61c for western

Sugar inactive at 10¾.

[By Telegraph.]

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 14—1 P. M.

Flour dull and declining; sales of 200 barrels Mayflower spring extra at $4 75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 3c lower; sales 9,500 bushels No. spring in store at 99c; 5,000 bushels do on spot at $1 03; 6,000 bushels No. 2 in Smith's at 88c; 1,000 bushels No. 2 and 1 delivered at 89; 350 bushels milling delivered at $1 01; 1,000 bushels extra delivered at $1 06.

[By Telegraph.]

Foreign Market.

Latest via steamer at Cape Race.

American cotton declined ⅛c.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions firm.

Illinois Central 15½@16½ discount. Erie 70@70c.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month, *invariably in advance*.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 50 cents per square, liquid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 25 cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. MCABE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

BOOK BINDERY AND Blank Book Manufactory.

The Press Printing Co.

Have in successful operation the largest and most complete Bindery in Minnesota, embracing the latest and most improved machinery. Employing only competent and careful workmen, and using the best material, they hope to continue to give satisfaction to all.

PAPER RULED TO ORDER,
AND TO ANY PATTERN,
LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, COMMERCIAL AND COUNTY BOOKS, AND
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY KIND,
MADE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old Books Re-Bound

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS,
MUSIC, &c., &c.,
Bound in Any Style Desired,
From the lowest priced work to the highest style of the art.

WOOL CARDING AT MINNEAPOLIS,

On the Water Power, at the Falls, in Smith's Sash, Door and Blind Factory.

The subscriber is prepared to receive Wool for the purpose of CARDING into ROLLS, and will continue to card until late in the season. He will have no difficulty in giving perfect satisfaction, if the Wool is properly prepared. Fine Merino Wool which is gummy and sticky, should be scoured with sal-soda, [or otherwise,] to insure perfect rolls.

WOOL WANTED—For which the highest market price will be paid, in cash.

jy26-3td&tw&1tw A. WALCOTT.

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

A business man having from $1,000 to $5,000, wishes to "buy out," or purchase an interest in some well established house in this city or Minneapolis. Address, confidentially, Box 2374, St. Paul. au15-2t*

FOR SALE.

3 Horses,
1 Light Wagon,
1 set Double Harness,
2 Saddles, &c.

1 Tent, &c. Apply at
au15 2t* WOLCOTT'S Stable, Third-st.

SADDLE PONY FOR SALE.

A thoroughly broken Pony, perfectly safe either for ladies or gentlemen. Apply to
au15-tw J. W. SELBY.

TO THE TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.

Having purchased the old stand of R. Galloway and fitted it up for

A STOVE STORE,

And having secured some of the best workmen of the country, I now offer

THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE
Patterns of Stoves,
AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
TIN WARE,

To the trade, which will be sold as near Chicago and Milwaukee prices, as the extra expense of laying down the goods in this market will allow.

I am now prepared to fill all orders for

Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, &c.

And taking into consideration the high prices of stock as well as the trouble of obtaining labor, I think I can make sufficient inducements to the trade to purchasers.

An examination of stock, prices, &c., is solicited.

I am also SOLE AGENT of

P. P. Stewart's Celebrated
SUMMER AND WINTER
Cooking Stove,

Which has no equal. I would invite the attention of all who wish to purchase a first class Stove, to examine it before purchasing.

☞ All kinds of Jobbing and Custom Work done, and all work warranted.

Call at the old stand of R. Galloway, opposite the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co., Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

au13 tf N. B. HARWOOD.

5-20 U. S. Loan.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT OUR BANK, AT PAR.

THOMPSON BROS.,
au12-2w Agents.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We have for sale a light Wagon, Household Furniture, Guns, Rifles, Stoves, Boots and Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Crockery, Books Skeleton Skirts, and a lot of other traps.

H. E. BARKER & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.
au11

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, MINN.,
Saint Paul, Aug., 15, 1863.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—Persons subject to an income tax are hereby notified that returns will be received at the offices of the Assistant Assessors in Ramsey and Hennepin Counties, until Saturday, the 15th inst., after which the taxes will be entered up in conformity with the law and without further delay.

au13-td H. G. O. MORRISON, Assessor.

LOST. STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the farm occupied by Robert Andrews, at Kaposia, Dakota County, a chestnut colored Horse, between six and seven years old, weighs about 900 lbs., long tail, white strip in his face, and has a white mark across his breast, caused by being galled by a breastplate. Any person who will return the above described horse to Robert Andrews at Kaposia, or the subscriber at St. Paul, will be liberally rewarded.

au13 d&wtw CHARLES C. LUND.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA,

Manufactures all kinds of Machinery, Steam Engines, Horse Powers, Mill and Machine Castings of all descriptions. Having the largest assortment of Patterns of any establishment in this State, we are prepared to do all kinds of Iron and Brass Casting, of finishing, promptly, at the lowest Eastern rates. Particular attention given to Threshing Machine, Steam Engine and Boiler repairing.

au11 GILMAN & CO.

THRESHING MACHINES,

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse Power, for sale very low, at the Pioneer Foundry and Agricultural Works. (au11) GILMAN & CO.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

New and second hand, for sale extremely low, at the Pioneer Foundry.

au11 GILMAN & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—By the death of Mr. George T. Temple, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Temple & Beaupre is this day dissolved.

The accounts of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and all persons having claims against, or indebted to them, are requested to call and make settlement without delay.

B. BEAUPRE.

St. Paul, August 7, 1863. au15-1m

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of Temple & Beaupre will be continued by the subscriber under the name and style of the old firm. From my old friends and the public generally, a continuance of the very liberal patronage which the former house received, is solicited.

B. BEAUPRE.

St. Paul, August 8, 1863. au15-1m

A FRIEND TO THE AFFLICTED.

I take this method of introducing to the public an article called Dr. Benjamin Durkee's or the Poor Man's Eye Water. This article is an Indian preparation, and is infallible in the cure of Sore Eyes, Sore Lips, Sore Mouth, Sore Nipples, Chafe, &c., &c., therefore try it all who may be afflicted, and you will say as I do, It is the best article ever offered to the public. This article is warranted to cure or no cost. To be found at all the Druggists in the city and country. Price 25 cents a bottle. au12-2w*

ST. PAUL FEMALE SEMINARY will open its next session September 1st. Board and regular tuition $45 per quarter.

The proprietor has secured the services of Miss S. Ethe ridge, a graduate of Mrs Willard's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., to instruct in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss E., besides having taught music in the South, has had charge for a time of the Musical Department in the Hamilton Female Seminary, N. Y., and is eminently qualified in her profession. Pupils who desire it, can take lessons in Vocal Music, training and developing the voice.

THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, under the care of J. G. Rhebdader, will open on the same day. Address REV. J. G. RHEBDAEFER.

au6 d tw w* Corner St. Peter and Summit av.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Regents of the State University, at the Capitol in St. Paul, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M. A full attendance is requested.

HENRY A. SWIFT,
au3td President of the Board, *Ex Officio*.

WANTED,

At the Clifton House, Mankato, three good Girls—one competent to take charge of the cooking department. Liberal wages and steady employment will be given. aus-1m

1000 BUSHELS OATS,

100 Barrels Salt,
100 Barrels XX Flour,

For sale by GEO. E. SCHNABEL,
jy28 Cor. Jackson and Fourth-sts

WANTED,

A young man of good education and address to travel with an exhibition as showman and explanatory lecturer. Salary liberal. Address, with references,

jy23-tf Box 967, St. Paul, Min.

LET THE PEOPLE KNOW IT!

LET ALL THE PEOPLE KNOW IT!!

A. H. WIMBISH, Jackson-st., is selling the choicest Family Groceries at the lowest market rate and delivering any where in the city without extra charge. aus

FARMER WANTED.

I want a responsible man and wife to take charge of my farm and sheep on shares. 300 acres of land—90 of it under plow. 200 sheep or more. Address,

Jy7-tf H. W. BARRY, Dundas.

Watches and Jewelry.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S
Fashionable Jewelry Store,
Third Street. Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT
OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Watches,
CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE
DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,
Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a
FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863. NUMBER 211.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

Republican Legislative District Convention.

The Republicans and all other unconditional Union men throughout the Fourth Legislative District of Minnesota, who subscribe to the terms of the Call for a Republican Union Convention of Minnesota, are requested to assemble in Convention at Anoka on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Senator, to fill vacancy, and two Representatives for the State Legislature from said District.

The different counties will be entitled to delegates who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka, 6; Benton, 3; Hennepin East, 12; Isanta, 1; Mille Lac, 1; Manomin, 1; Sherburne, 3.

Per order of the Republican District Committee.

EDGAR NASH,
W. GRISWOLD,
T. E. BALDWIN,
E. H. DAVIS,
GEO. LORRING, } Committee.

THE IRISH AND SLAVERY.

We trust that the publication in our paper the other day of Daniel O'Connell's famous letter to the Repeal Association of Cincinnati, may have some good effect. We ask all intelligent Irishmen in this city to read it carefully, and give its opinions their best attention. It is the utterance of the greatest, wisest and best of their countrymen upon a subject second in importance to none in the world.

There is certainly a class of educated and intelligent Irishmen in our community, who are the natural leaders of their less fortunate countrymen. These must feel that their national name is rapidly falling into a disrepute and discredit, which will cling to their children, and which cannot but be, in a thousand forms, a grievance and injury to themselves. They have been more than once compelled to arrest the ill-regulated impulses of their fellows, as in the case of the draft, and come forward and palliate their misdeeds, as in the instance not long since, of a meeting of Irishmen held to deprecate the public indignation which had been aroused against Irishmen in general by a series of outrages committed on a German meeting in West St. Paul.

These people—these few intelligent men, who are alive to the good repute of their countrymen,—can do much to change the popular regard in which Irishmen are held. Let them take to heart the advice of Daniel O'Connell; let them weigh its appeals to them as just and righteous men, as reasoning and *religious* men.

It is indeed painful to be forced to acknowledge that the most oppressed white race on the face of the earth, gives in this great contest, its entire sympathy to the oppressor; that those whom only the breadth of the Atlantic saves from degradation, poverty and oppression, the moment they have touched our shores, become the ready instruments to stay the hands of a great people in their efforts to liberate the bondman.

In what can we find the explanation of this state of things? The natural feeling of the Irish people is not akin to tyranny. In their own country for seven hundred years they have turbulently struggled against their oppressors. Individually they are kind and generous, easily moved, and essentially an *emotional* people. It is not, therefore, to any cruelty or acerbity of temper we are to ascribe their course on the question of slavery.

The explanation must be sought in this: It is to be remembered that as a class the Irish are the most uneducated and ignorant of all our population; ignorant, not alone in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but steeped in that ignorance which has grown out of the most cruel misgovernment, out of the most universal poverty, out of the most terrible struggle for the barest necessities of life, which the world has ever witnessed. We say these things not in any spirit of insult or reproach, but as mere statements of fact. The bloody and barbarous laws which for centuries stained the statute books of England; the inequalities which still exist; the poverty—testified to by that terrible famine which a few years since startled and horrified mankind;—these are the explanations of that spirit which they now manifest. These are the causes which have made them the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," the road builders, the ditch-diggers of the country; these have given them over to the lead of base and designing men; these have sunk them into the region of the passions and the prejudices and below the capability of that high moral sentiment which willeth justice and liberty to all men.

As Americans we should remember all this in our estimate of Irishmen. They stand before us a testimony of old world cruelty and oppression; a sad relic of that sad time when man's history was made up of intolerance, injustice and blood-thirstiness, race against race, religion against religion; as a people who have come down to us from a dark and terrible past, stamped with all the passion, violence and turbulence of their origin. We should take a lenient view of their short-comings—for have they not filled the measure of their opportunities? Who shall blame the offspring of poverty, ignorance and oppression, that his mind does not possess the crystal clearness, the unwinking perception, the lofty purpose of the most favored of God's children?

In the steady moral increment of advance which has been going on in our country since the foundation of the Government—since that day when the illustrious Benjamin Franklin, statesman, philosopher and patriot—addressed to Congress the first anti-slavery petition; in all that great movement, its front endowed by all the light and intelligence of the nation, and its protracted rear exding in all its darkness and ignorance, is it to be reserved for Irishmen to occupy as a class, as a nation, the place of infamy and dishonor? God pity that race who, when the great, the illustrious work of freedom is complete, will be unable to say, "There is my share of this mighty task!" In all the tide of time, in all the future history of our race, there shall not be again presented so great, so momentous an epoch as this. In this spectacle:—the mighty Republic, the child of the world's old age, stooping to lift from the dust at her feet four millions of the most oppressed and helpless of men—the globe has seen the loftiest and most sublime event which God can possibly have reserved for it. In such an event, of unalloyed humanity, we cannot fail to perceive the richest fruit yet borne by that precious Sermon on the Mount, which, in all the intervening ages, has been blossoming for the blessing of our race.

We ask, then, those Irishmen who desire that their countrymen shall not become a by-word and a scoff in the land, the servants of oppression, and the dishonored rear-guard of error, to take to heart every word of that address of Daniel O'Connell. It is a duty they owe to justice and the truth, to themselves, to the reputation of their countrymen and the fair fame of their children, that if they are in the wrong they should come right; nay more, that they should boldly strive to convert their less intelligent countrymen to their views; and that no prejudice, however strong, no intolerance shall stand in the road of their thinking and doing right. As the gallantry, patriotism and integrity of one Irishman's son, Andrew Jackson, elevated the race in the generation in which he lived, so now every Irishman, who, casting off the shackles of habit and party, gives his voice for FREEDOM, will redeem in all just judgments a thousand of his less enlightened countrymen.

GEN. LOGAN AND THE CHICAGO TIMES.

We have already called the attention of our readers to Gen. Logan's Illinois campaign—which promises to be as brilliant and effective, and as disastrous to the rebel cause, as his operations down in Mississippi. His march through Illinois is a succession of splendid victories over the Northern rebels.

Of course, no sooner were the notes of the bugle of the old Democratic leader heard calling the recreant Democracy of Southern Illinois back to their loyalty and duty, than the Copperhead organ in that State, the *Chicago Times*, began to slander and abuse him.

Well, the other day Gen. Logan made a speech at Chicago, where he could plant his batteries, so as to rake the very center of the enemy's position—and he threw this bombshell right into the headquarters of the Copperhead chief.

This is the way he replies to his slanderer. The language is rather more forcible than elegant, but then he has to descend a little to get a bead on his subject:

> But it is charged by the editor that I have "gone over to the abolitionists," that I adopt in my "harangues" as he calls them, the cant so common to abolition orators twenty years ago; and also that I was one who talked over a Northwestern Confederacy before the war, and whilst I was a member of Congress. Let me say to the man who published that paper, that when he published that he published a lie, knowing intentionally and wilfully. (Great applause.) There is not a living man on earth that ever heard me say I was in favor of a Northwestern Confederacy, or any other Confederacy, or that I was in favor of dividing this Union by any means—and I want this man Storey (he never spoke to me, if he did I did not know it—I never spoke to him, if I did I am sorry for it,) to tell me who told him this—if he does not, he is himself responsible, and I brand him as a liar, a sneak, poltroon, coward and traitor. (Great applause.) (Cheers for Logan.)
>
> So far as his charge against me, of recruiting for the rebel army, it is too infamous and damnable to notice. As to my insulting Douglas in Springfield, or anywhere else, it is as false as h—l; but is he not a pretty man to call me to account for insulting any one, for being a patriot. (Applause.) It is not true that we were ever anything but friends at the time he speaks of. I came with Mr. Douglas from Springfield to Joliet. I heard him with pleasure at every station on the road, in the advocacy of the cause of his country. After leaving him at Joliet, I came next day to Chicago; met him at the Tremont House—staid with him, talked with him with reference to the condition of the country. It was the last time I ever met that great patriot and statesman. We parted as friends. And yet this vile wretch, this *animal*, this crawling, slimy creature, asserts that I insulted him because he *was a patriot*.
>
> Does this man Storey know his own history? (Laughter.) If he does, he knows it is too infamous to be written or published. He is a man, most certainly, poorly fitted for Heaven, and the devil would scorn his presence if he were to appear before him to-night. When God in his infinite power created this universe and all living and creeping things therein, among other things he created frogs, lizards, and slimy miserable filthy things; he then looked upon them and they were not low or mean enough to manifest his power, and he must create some vile thing that will be viewed with disgust and loathing by all the balance of created things—he then created this vile, loathsome, crawling, creeping, filthy thing—Storey of the Chicago *Times*. (Great applause.)

Won't our anonymous friend "Volunteer"—we ask him again—we beg of him—won't he sit down at once and write to Gen. Logan, advising him "*to refrain in a measure from abusing a portion of the citizens*" of our common country, and warning him against the consequences he may expect from our soldiers—especially Democratic soldiers—when he gets back to the scene of that "fraternization" at Vicksburg. We can assure our friend that Gen. Logan needs to have his eyes opened about the perils he stands in from that source, as he entertains the most absurd views about the sentiments of the army. He says, for example:

> They have had their eyes upon these unmitigated cowards, these opponents of the country and the Administration, and when they return, it will do the soul of every loyal man good to see the summary manner in which they will cause these sneaks and peace agitators to seek their holes.

ABOUT IRON.

England stands first in the amount of iron annually consumed, or permanently employed. This is seen to be about 150 pounds per individual. The United States rank next, being 120, while Belgium, France and Germany, are less than 100, and other European states less than 50. These facts are taken from data just anterior to the "iron-clad" era, which must increase the demand and consumption in maratime nations. In fact, as civilization advances the consumption of iron becomes the exponent. One hundred years ago the entire *make* of iron did not amount to one pound per head in the civilized world.

Based upon these facts it behooves Minnesota to inquire into the domestic economy of providing for her demand of 120 pounds per head. To begin, then, with the cheapest form (bars and pigs) in which we can procure it. Two hundred thousand inhabitants require 24,000,000 pounds or 12,000 tons. This from Pittsburg, Missouri, or Chicago, must cost us $20 for pig and $50 bars, or average $35 per ton, equal to $400,000. Upon the most conservative basis of increase of population and demand in 1870, our consumption cannot be less than 20,000 tons.

The great drawback, however, consists in freight, which is twofold in its effect, amounting to not less than ten dollars per ton; acting as a tariff *against* its manufacture. We have not the data to go into the loss we sustain in buying our iron in its manufactured forms, but an idea may be had when we reflect that a bar of iron worth $5, when manufactured goes to the consumer from $10 to $250,000; that is, in horse-shoes $10, knives $1,000, watch springs $250,000. Taking a low mean our 12,000 tons cost us in the various manufactured forms in which we buy it—threshers, plows, stoves, carriages, nails, and rails, anvils and needles—not less than $100 per ton, or $1,200,000. While we would encourage the introduction of all labor-saving machinery, as threshers, reapers and gearing, we recommend for the consideration of the Agricultural Societies, State and County, to handsomely reward the home manufacturer, *above* premiums on articles from other States.

But we cannot manufacture these articles with a $10 per ton tariff against us. The iron of Lake Superior, the best in the world, ought to be delivered at our various water-falls at *two* dollars per ton freight, and then, with our agricultural produce in proximity, we can manufacture in competition with the more otherwise favored localities, as Albany, Auburn, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The prosperity of our State can in no way be so much advanced as by the early inauguration of the manufacture of *iron*, and the first and necessary step towards it is the opening of a railway to Lake Superior. This can be done by persistent effort, prompted by popular demand—that demand is now peremptory, unanimous and *earnest*. The market at Lake Superior is ten per cent. better than at Lake Michigan, and 140 miles of railway will furnish Minnesota produce to that market ten per cent. less than can Cleveland, Detroit, or even Chicago or Milwaukee, and the Minnesota producer receive twenty-five per cent. more for his supplies than with *one* outlet to market; and in return our factors will furnish the mechanic with iron, copper and lumber, to manufacture all the *materiel* of life for the State and adjacent territory.

THE DRAFT IN MINNESOTA.

The following letter has been received by the Governor in reply to one addressed by him to the Secretary of War, asking that the Draft in the frontier counties of this State might be at least delayed until the Indian troubles are quieted, if it could be done without detriment to the national cause:

> WAR DEPARTMENT,
> Provost Marshal General's Office,
> Washington, D. C., August 4th, 1863.
>
> His Excellency Henry A. Swift, Governor of Minnesota:
>
> SIR,—Your letter of the 20th ult., addressed to the Honorable Secretary of War, has been referred to me.
>
> There is no provision of law whereby the draft in Minnesota can be avoided, or postponed beyond the time necessary to prepare for its execution.
>
> The subject of frontier defense, in connection with Indian hostilities, as set forth in your letter, will be referred to the General-in-Chief for his consideration.
>
> I am, Sir, very respectfully,
> Your obedient servant,
> JAMES B. FRY,
> Provost Marshal General.

— The Duke of Hamilton, just dead in Paris, was a very handsome man. The Princess Mary, of Cambridge, was in love with and wished to marry him years ago, but Queen Victoria would not permit it.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

The following lists, forwarded by the Agents of the State, comprise the names of the First Minnesota in the hospitals at Philadelphia and New York:

REPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST MINNESOTA IN HOSPITAAS AT PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 1ST, 1863.

CHESTNUT HILL HOSPITAL.—S. S. Cronkhite, Co. H, contusion by shell. J. M. Rhorer, G, Morristown, wounded in right hand. John Vrees, I, Wasseja, wound in hand. K. Jacobs, F, wound in back. H. Fisher, E, wound in heel. A. C. Slites, E, St. Anthony. Alf. Slites, E, St. Anthony, wound in arm. E. Weaver, E, St. Anthony, wound in right shoulder. H. D. O'Brien, E, St. Anthony, wound in finger. H. C. Bradley, E, St. Anthony, wound in ankle. W. Coleman, L, Tamarack, shell wound in head. A. Jones, G, Orion, gun-shot wound in hand. J. Donovan, I, St. Paul, in right hand. F. Killiam, K. Chas. B. Behr, K, hand and shoulder. John Clouser, H. J. H. Dunkam, H, Manniola. C. W. Geer, D, Clearwater, right arm. J. W. Kouts, D, St. Cloud, right elbow. T. B. Mason, D, Minneapolis, left breast. Wm. C. Smith, D, St. Charles, left shoulder. Fred. Marty, D, Stillwater, left hand. J. P. Stephens, D, Stillwater, breast. O. N. Knight, I, Reed's Landing, left arm. H. Lawson, I, Reed's Landing, right thumb. C. Hammond, B, Stillwater, head. D. Boston, G, Northfield, hand and breast. Geo. Magee, G, Faribault, right breast. G. L. Squires, C, Taylor's Falls, right arm. Pat. Everson, B, neck, badly. Chas. Boardman, K, side. J. J. Kentler, K, rheumatism; transferred to Filbert street, July 25.

SOUTH STREET HOSPITAL.—R. G. Blanchard, B. A. Martin, B. F. W. Raymond, H. C. S. Drake, A.

TURNERS LANE HOSPITAL.—Benjamin Fenton, E, gunshot wound in hand; away on pass. A. Davis, F, hand; gone to convalescent camp. L. S. Goff.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL.—Emeled Graff, D, Marion, contusion. A. P. Quist, B; out. N. Abbott, F, Lexington, gunshot w'nd in right arm. J. W. Welch, D, right arm. Lewis Broish, H, debility. B. Carrington, B, Stillwater, gunshot wound, leg. S. S. Tenney, K, head.

BROAD STREET HOSPITAL.—O. B. Baker, L, Wilton, gunshot wound, thigh. Dan. Clauly, C, St. Anthony, left breast. Chas. Ely, K, Winona, right breast. J. L. Eaton, K, Pleasant Grove; ball entered left knee, came out of left hip. C. E. Goddard, K, Winona, gunshot wound, left leg and shoulder. B. Jackson, I, Lake City; ball entered thigh, came out at the knee. A. F. Kreager, C. W. H. Kingyon, K, Money Creek, gunshot wound, knee. E. Miller, I, Carver county, right thigh. Chas. Miller, A, St. Paul, left thigh. M. Marvin, K, Winona, right foot. E. A. Nystodt, B, Stillwater, right thigh. B. F. Noel, D, St. Cloud, left leg. E. P. Perkins, D, Clearwater, left knee. J. P. Schonbach, B, Washington county, left hand and right thigh. Sergt. W. Richard, I, St. Paul, left leg.

LIST OF SOLDIERS BELONGING TO THE FIRST MINNESOTA, ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN AND NEAR NEW YORK TO AUGUST 1ST.

NEWARK HOSPITAL.—George M. Adams, Co. E, admitted July 10, 1863, wounded; H. Board, F. July 10, '63 wounded; Samuel Cronkhite, H, Pine Bend, Sept. 5, '62, internal injury; Michael Devlin, A, July 10, '63, wounded; Gilbert E. Hank, Sharpshooters, A, Anoka, Sept 5, '62, Typhoid Fever; Alfred Kinniston, K, St. Anthony, Sept. 5, '62, Debility; S. A. Strand, I, Aug. 20, '62, Typhoid Fever.

MCDOUGAL HOSPITAL.—Geo. W. Bartlett, D. Dayton, July 15, '63, wounded; J. F. Batchelor, F, Red Wing, July 12, '63, wounded; James Bryant D, Minneapolis, July 15, '60, wounded; Albert Caplage, B, Stillwater, July 12, '63, wounded; John T. Contes, Sharpshooters, Oct. 10, '62, wound of back; Chester G. Durfee, K, Minnesota City, July 15, 1863, wounded; M. W. Eylant, B, Stillwater, July 12, '63, wounded; John Gatezke, G. Farribault, July 12, '63, wounded; Serg't. Philo Hall, G, Wilton, July 12th, 1863, wounded; Corporal Timothy Kelly, K, Winona, July 15, 1863, wounded; E. M. Knight, G, Lake City, Dec. 12, '62, discharged Jan. 19, 1863; John H. Meyer, Stillwater, October 10, 1862 debility; S. B. Morford, G, Owatonna, Dec. 21, 1862, debility; John Nelson, H, Marengo, Oct. 10, '62, wound of thumb; Freeman Orcutt, I, Concord, Oct. 10, '62, intermittent fever; Chas. Rines, D, Clearwater, July 15, '63, wounded; E. A. Ryder, I, Lake City, Dec. 12, '62, phthisis; Daniel Sullivan, D, Indianapolis, July 15, '63, wounded; John Sullivan, I, St. Paul, April 15, '63; Joseph Thieme, A, Chicopee, July 16, '63, wounded; Joseph A. Tenner, B, Stillwater, July 12, '63, wounded.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.—Samuel N. Burgess, K, Dec. 17, '62 diarrhea, discharged from service Jan. 17, '63.

DE CAMP HOSPITAL.—W. Lloyd Dow, E, Little Falls, Jan. 9 '63, wounded; Herbert E. Tinker, E. Hyde Park, Jan. 9, '63, diarrhea.

LADIES' HOME HOSPITAL.—Fingal Fingalson, L, Northfield, N. Y., Oct. 5, '62.

FORT WOOD HOSPITAL.—William Ratch, H, Oct. 10, '62, intermittent fever.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.—Frederick Steinacker, B, Stillwater, Sept. 12, '62, rheumatism, discharged.

COUNTY DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

From the report of the Republican Union Convention of Houston County, published in the *Hokah Chief*, we learn that the following delegates were appointed to the State Convention: L. Thornton, Daniel Cameron, M. G. Thompson, Geo. F. Potter, and D. L. Clements.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the delegates appointed to attend the State Convention at St. Paul, on the 19th inst., be requested to solicit the nomination of George F. Potter, of Houston county, as Clerk of the Supreme Court, believing him to be well qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

Judge Renick, J. P. Rehse, Irving Todd, D. B. Truax, Moses Bixler, Ditus Day, J. S. Hazleton.

FILLMORE COUNTY.

G. A. Hayes, C. D. Sherwood, Reuben Whittemore, L. O. Bliss, A. H. Butler, J. B. Frazer, Wm. Chalfant, E. McMurtrie, Luke Miller.

SIBLEY COUNTY.

Andrew M. Hench, Matthew Breidissthad, Adam Bench, Jr.

New Advertisements.

BEANS! BEANS!! BEANS!!!

Farmers and others bring your Beans to me and get your Cash for them.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner Sibley and Third Street.
St. Paul, Aug. 16, 1863. 16:d2w

AUCTION.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH

Sell this morning (Tuesday) at nine o'clock, 400 volumes of Miscellaneous BOOKS; also a small lot of FURNITURE, embracing a nearly new Charter Oak Cook Stove. Sale at our rooms, Rogers' Block, Third-st., one square above the Bridge. au18-1t

CORN FOR SALE,

A small lot at J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.'s Warehouse. Enquire of
au18-1w MARTIN BUTLER.

SPORTSMEN ATTENTION.

A fine assortment of Shot and Bar Lead. Just received by
au18-1w J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

LATEST NEWS,

By Telegraph.

LEE'S ARMY IS 125,000 STRONG.

REBELS 40,000 STRONG AT CHATTANOOGA.

PROSPECT OF MOBILE SURRENDERING!

Great Union Meeting at Washington, North Carolina.

The People Ready to Come Back

Conflicting Reports from Charleston.

A Victory Was to Take Place Last Sunday.

Another Account Denies the Prospect of Immediate Success.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Shelling the Rebel Batteries—Picket Boat Captured—Doleful Report of the Situation—Fort Wagner Cannot be Captured—Sumter Cannot be Used if Captured—A Short Engagement—Brick and Mortar Fly from Sumter—Another Prediction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

The latest news from Charleston is from C. C. Fulton, and says: Men have just been ordered off to Fort Monroe with important dispatches, and I am indebted to the Admiral for an opportunity of forwarding a hasty letter.

My letters giving the operations of the past week are all on board the Arago, which is still detained, and I am unable to get possession of them.

We have had daily shelling of the rebel batteries and abundance of responses, but nothing serious has occurred on either side. I, however, send you a hasty summary of the progress of affairs.

The batteries of Gilmore, on shore, are of the most extensive character, and most of them have been erected under cover of darkness as a precaution.

The enemy has no knowledge of their position, and will not until they open upon them. We have erected an extensive battery, thoroughly enfilading the rebel batteries on James Island.

On Wednesday night one of our picket boats cut off the Wabash, under charge of acting master Haines, while cruising around Sumter at night, came in contact with the rebel steamer Alice. Mr. Haines endeavored to board her, but was run into, and 11 of his 23 men were thrown overboard and the balance captured. Eight or ten were picked up and brought out by ensign Porter, in a cutter.

NEW YORK, August 17.

[*Tribune's Special.*]—An officer just returned from Charleston confirms our previous statements. He says it is next to impossible to batter down Fort Wagner; that the men keep under bomb proof on which our shot and shell produce no effect; that the only way the Fort can be carried is by direct assault, which will not at present be attempted.

The chances for knocking Fort Sumter to pieces are better, indeed it was generally believed there that that Fort will speedily fall. If it falls, our forces cannot occupy it, as it will be battered to pieces. Even should we take Forts Sumter and Wagner, the other Forts have got to be overcome, for the rebels are erecting day and night battery after battery between here and Charleston.

The military force is not deemed sufficient, and will have to be largely reinforced before the final issue is consumated.

People may at once divest themselves of the idea that any startling news is coming from Charleston at present.

FORT MONROE, August 16.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived this morning from off Charleston. She left Morris Island at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Thursday evening the monitors were all stripped and prepared for action, and at daylight on Friday the batteries on Morris Island opened their fire, which lasted an hour or two, when it ceased. The monitors did not fire a shot, and as soon as the batteries ceased firing the monitors put up their awnings. No explanation is given of this movement. The strongest confidence is expressed of a favorable result.

Our informant says that during the short engagement on Friday morning, he saw several shots strike Fort Sumter, which caused bricks and mortar to fly profusely.

One of our officers, who left Morris Island Friday, says that upon receiving instructions in regard to conveying news from the Quartermaster, he asked him—"What shall I tell our friends at Fort Monroe?" The Quartermaster replied, "Tell them a great battle will come off on Saturday the 15th or Sunday the 16th, and that we shall be victorious."

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Armies Quiet—Reported Reinforcement of Lee—His Army to be Swelled to 150,000.

WASHINGTON, August 16.

Information received here to-night says there has been no change in the position of the two armies, so far as can at present be known, but there are some vague suspicions that the rebels are about to attempt a flank movement on our left.

Rumors have reached our army from the vicinity of Dumfries that large rebel forces are approaching that place, but this is denied at headquarters. However it may be, we are ready for them in that quarter.

NEW YORK, August 17.

A dispatch to the *Herald* says that affairs remain quiet at present.

Picket firing has ceased entirely, and both armies seem to settle down into a state of lethargy. There is no large force of the enemy north of the Rappahannock, though a sort of picket line has been established from United States Ford to Acquia via Hartwood Church and Stafford Court House. This line is very weak and affords little or no resistance to our scouting parties.

Most of the prisoners captured from the enemy profess a desire to take the oath of allegiance. They all express themselves as being tired of war, and utterly discouraged.

The degree of destitution in the rebel army exceeds that of any previous period.

No information has been received yet indicating that Lee has been reinforced to any considerable extent. A few conscripts and convalescents are arriving from time to time, but it is not believed any portion of the Southwestern army has joined the forces in Virginia.

The activity of our cavalry sent in pursuit of Mosby's, has checked his operations, and the section between Washington and the army is now comparatively free from guerrillas.

The Baltimore correspondent of the *Herald* says my information, never at fault, places the number of reinforcements at 30,000, which makes Lee's strength 125,000. These were all old troops. Lee is besides receiving some conscripts, and will soon swell his number to 150,000.

The main body of this vast army is massed on the line of the Rappahannock with Lee's Headquarters at Gordonsville.

New cavalry squadrons are being drilled and exercised in the Shenandoah Valley. It would seem also that Lee is organizing some new batteries of artillery, for artillery drills with target practice takes place daily at the same points where these new cavalry squadrons are being exercised. Guns are new, or are so bright that they look new. There are twelve of these batteries at one point in the Shenandoah Valley.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Union Meeting at Washington, N. C.—Loyal Resolutions Adopted—Rebel Prisoners Desire to Take the Oath of Allegiance—The Raleigh Standard Denounces the Confederacy.

NEWBERNE, N. C., August 13.

A meeting of citizens of North Carolina, representing every county of the First and Second Congressional District and a portion of the Third, was held at Washington, N. C., the 11th. Resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the great Conservative party of the State, and declaring the energetic prosecution of the war in this department to be the only means by which the Union sentiment in the interior can be made useful in restoring her to the Union; also, asking the Government for reinforcements for this purpose, accusing the Confederate government, of cruelty and perfidy towards North Carolina, declaring her people are absolved from any further obligations to sustain it, placing the responsibility of the destruction of slavery on Jeff. Davis and his co-conspirators, expressing the belief that North Carolina will find ample compensation in free labor for the present inconvenience of emancipation, rejoicing at the Union victory in the Kentucky election, denouncing copperheadism at the North, and commending the ability, &c., of the Administration in the conduct of war, especially in sound national currency organized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Brig. Gen. J. N. Palmer is now in command of the 18th army corps, with his headquarters at Newberne.

Maj. J. C. K. Whitford of the rebel cavalry visited this city on the 10th inst., under a flag of truce, to inquire as to the truth of reports of ill-treatment of prisoners confined here, and was informed that not only were the reports untrue, but that two-thirds of them desired to take the oath of allegiance so as to remain within our lines.

The Washington *New Era* of the 10th inst. republishes from the Raleigh *Standard* of July 31st an able article, four columns in length, denouncing the treachery of the Confederate leaders and showing the falsity of their promises and ill-success of their efforts: stating that portions only of but five of the original thirteen States remain in the hands of the Confederacy; and proposing to North Carolina, in her sovereign capacity, to make immediate overtures to the North for peace.

FROM MOBILE.

The Citizens Despondent—They Cannot Provide for Sick and Wounded—If Seriously Threatened Mobile would Surrender.

NEW YORK, August 16.

A New Orleans letter to the *Herald* states that the feeling of the people of Mobile is very despondent. They anticipate an attack every day, and it is thought if the city was seriously threatened it would surrender.

Provisions are very high, and they desire no more sick and wounded prisoners to be sent there, as there is no medicine, and no means of feeding them.

The squadron off Mobile is being largely increased.

The Mississippi river is still free from guerrillas, but Mobile papers say strong guerrilla parties are being organized to annoy boats and hinder navigation. If this is carried out, there will not be a house left within twenty miles on either side its bank, and every guerrilla caught will be summarily hung.

FROM CAIRO.

Dispatches from Grant.—Logan's Speech—Admiral Porter—Gen. Asboth Relieved.

CAIRO, August 16.

A bearer of dispatches from General Grant passed through here on the way to Washington. It is understood the dispatches have reference to trade regulations on the Mississippi river. It is said Grant favors opening the Cotton trade to all loyal citizens, under proper restrictions, and recommends to the authorities of Washington the immediate adoption of this policy. This will bring out thousands of bales of cotton now hidden away in swamps, and beneficially effect manufacturing.

Gen. Logan made a speech here last night to the largest out-door audience ever assembled in Cairo.

Rear Admiral Porter returned here to-day with the flag ship Black Hawk. A salute was fired from the gunboats off the levee.

General Asboth, at Columbus, has been relieved by order of Gen. Grant. Gen. A. J. Smith takes command there.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gen. Dix's Warning—The Draft Commences To-morrow.

NEW YORK, August 17.

General Dix has issued an address to the citizens, setting forth the necessity and legality of the draft, and exhorting maintenance of order and obedience to the laws, and the quiet pursuit of accustomed avocations while the draft is in progress. He says, should his suggestions be disregarded, and renewed attempts be made to disturb the public peace and to defeat operations of law which it is my duty to enforce, I warn all such persons that ample preparations has been made to vindicate the authority of the Government and the first exhibitions of disorder or violence will be met by most prompt and vigorous measures for repression.

Provost Marshal General Fry publicly announces by an order to Provost Marshal Faren to proceed with the draft, that the draft will be commenced Wednesday at 10 A. M., at 186, 6th Avenue.

Wrecks Discovered at Sea.

BOSTON, August 15.

The ship Electric Spark arrived to-day. She makes the following report:

July 25; fell in with North American built barque, Hiawatha. She was totally dismasted, and had the appearance of being stripped of all her valuables. She floated light on the water. No appearance of damage to her upper works more than the after house badly stove.

Aug. 6th, in lat. 43, N. long. 68 W., fell in with new St. John built ship Gloucestershire, from St. John, bound to London. She was waterlogged, having been ashore on the Seal Islands three days before. Took off 12 of the crew, who refused to proceed in the ship.

Murderer of Col. O'Brien—Gen. Revere Dismissed.

NEW YORK, August 17.

The captain of the brig Mountaineer reports that on the 8th instant, in lat 43, long. 67, heard heavy cannonading for about two hours.

Henry Tolton, one of the murderers of Colonel O'Brien, was brought before the Supreme Court to-day on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

Brig. Gen. Revere, of the Excelsior brigade, has been dismissed the service for marching his brigade three miles from the action on the morning of the battle of Chancellorville.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Bridge burned at Bridgeport.—40,000 rebels reported to be at Chattanooga.

WINCHESTER, TENN., Aug. 15.

The rebels last night burned half of the bridge in their possession at Bridgeport, and it is supposed are in force here. Sheridan fired a few rounds of artillery, but obtained no response, though the appearance of a small force of our troops at Point Breton, on the Tennessee river, caused this move.

Rebels came into our lines this morning and stated that the rebels were forty thousand strong at Chattanooga.

Bold Dodge of a Blockade Runner.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 16.

The U. S. Steamer Guide, arrived here this morning from Morehead City, N. C. and represents that there had been no arrival from Charleston for several days.

The Guide also reports that yesterday off Cape Hatteras a steamer spoke them giving the name of Hudson from New York. The opinion of the officers of the Guide is, that the Hudson was a blockade runner, and her bold mode of reporting to, and hailing the gunboat, was a daring mode by which they escaped.

Col. Cornyn's Funeral—Gen. Osterhaus.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.

The body of Col. Cornyn reached this city yesterday. The funeral takes place this afternoon with appropriate military honors.

General Osterhaus leaves this city to-day to join his command in Mississippi.

The extensive coffee and tea establishment of Robert Charles was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $80,000; insured for $29,000.

Rebel Conscripts Released.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.

The recent Cavalry Expedition from Corinth released 250 conscripts taken by Forrest. A company of Colegiate's men came into Corinth Tuesday from Waynesboro. They were conscripted, and at several fights with Bifles men they refused to go, and armed themselves and reported at Corinth to enter the United States Service.

Nothing new from below.

Another California Discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.

Accounts came via Los Angellos of the discovery of a very rich and extensive gold mining region in the San Francisco Mountains lying east of the Colorado River. Lapaz and others recently formed a mining company on the Colorado. Old placers have been deserted for the new mines, which are described as another California.

A Court of Inquiry for Milroy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the evacuation of Winchester and Martinsburg, organized to-day. It was composed of Brig. Gen. Barry, Abercrombie and D'Utassy, and Scott is Judge Advocate.

Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

MUSCATINE, August 17.

A little steamer just built here, while on a trial trip yesterday morning, exploded her boiler at Barrow's Landing, instantly killing Samuel W. Barrows, the builder, and ten others were scalded and otherwise injured, some of them fatally.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, 34 Wall-st., N. Y., Aug. 1st, 1863.—We are instructed to continue to take subscriptions for the U. S. 5-20 year 6 per cent. bonds until ten days notice is given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
au18-3t Agents for the U. S. 5-20 Loan.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Gen. Grant's Official Report.

Capitulation of Vicksburg.

TOTAL LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

From Gen. Grant's official report of his movements which terminated in the capture of Vicksburg, we take the closing paragraphs concerning the capitulation and the results. The main portion of the document is simply an official *resume* of what we have, unofficially previously published:

THE CAPITULATION.

On the afternoon of the 3d of July a letter was received from Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, commanding the Confederate forces at Vicksburg, proposing an armistice and the appointment of commissioners to arrange terms for the capitulation of the place. The correspondence, copies of which I herewith transmit, resulted in the surrender of the city and garrison of Vicksburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., July 4, 1863, on the following terms:

The entire garrison, officers and men, were to be paroled, not to take up arms against the United States until exchanged by the proper authorities; officers and men each to be furnished with a parole signed by myself; officers to be allowed their side arms and private baggage; and the field, staff and cavalry officers one horse each; the rank and file to be allowed all their clothing, but no other property; rations from their own stores sufficient to last them beyond our lines; the necessary cooking utensils for preparing their food; and thirty wagons to transport such articles as could not well be carried. These terms I regarded more favorable to the Government than an unconditional surrender. It saved us the transportation of them north, which at that time would have been very difficult, owing to the limited amount of river transportation on hand, and the expense of subsisting them. It left our army free to operate against Johnston, who was threatening us from the direction of Jackson; and our river transportation to be used for the movement of troops to any point the exigency of the service might require.

I deem it proper to state here, in order that the correspondence may be fully understood, that after my answer to General Pemberton's letter of the morning of the 3d, we had a personal interview on the subject of the capitulation. The particulars and incidents of the siege will be contained in the reports of division and corps commanders, which will be forwarded as soon as received.

I brought forward during the siege, in addition to Lauman's division and four regiments previously ordered from Memphis, Smith's and Kimball's division of the 16th army corps, and assigned Major General C. C. Washburne to command of same. On the 11th of June, Major General F. J. Herron's division from the department of the Missouri arrived, and on the 14th two divisions of the 9th army corps, Major General J. G. Parke commanding, arrived. This increase in my force enabled me to make the investment most complete, and at the same time left me a large reserve to watch the movements of Johnston. Herron's division was put into position on the extreme left, south of the city, and Lauman's division was placed between Herron and McClernand. Smith's and Kimball's division and Parke's corps were sent to Haine's Bluff. This place I had fortified to the land side and every preparation made to resist a heavy force. Johnston crossed Big Black River with a portion of his force, and everything indicated that he would make the attack about the 25th of June.

Our position in front of Vicksburg having been made as strong as against a sortie from the enemy as his works were against an assault. I placed Major-General Sherman in command of all the troops designated to look after Johnston. The force intended to operate against Johnston, in addition to that at Haine's Bluff, was one division from each the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth army corps, and Lauman's division. Johnston, however, not attacking, I determined to attack him the moment Vicksburg was in our possession, and accordingly notified Sherman that I would make an assault on Vicksburg at daylight on 6th, and for him to have up supplies of all descriptions, ready to move upon the receipt of orders if the assault should prove a success. His preparations were immediately made, and when the place surrendered on the 4th, two days earlier than I had fixed for the attack, Sherman was found ready, and moved at once with a force increased by the remainder of both the Thirteenth and Fifteenth army corps, and is at present investing Jackson, where Johnston has made a stand.

In the march from Bruinsburg to Vicksburg, covering a period of twenty days, before supplies could be obtained from Government stores, only five days' rations was issued, and three days of these were soon exhausted. All other subsistence was obtained from the country through which we passed. The march was commenced without wagons, except such as could be picked up through the country. The country was abundantly supplied with corn, bacon, beef, and mutton. The troops enjoyed excellent health, and no army ever appeared in better spirits or felt more confident of success.

THE GRIERSON EXPEDITION.

In accordance with previous instructions, Maor General S. A. Hurlbut started (now Brigadier General) B. H. Grierson, with a cavalry force from La Grange, Tenn., to make a raid through the central portion of the State of Mississippi, to destroy railroads and other public property, for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the army moving to the attack on Vicksburg. On the 17th of April this expedition started, and arrived at Baton Rouge on the 2d of May, having succesfully traversed the whole State of Mississippi. This expedition was skillfully conducted, and reflects great credit on Col. Grierson and all his command. The notice given this raid by the Southern press confirms our estimate of its importance. It has been one of the most brilliant cavalry exploits of the war, and will be handed down in history as an example to be imitated. Colonel Grierson's report is herewith transmitted.

I cannot close this report without an expression of thankfulness for my good fortune in being placed in co-operation with an officer of the navy who accords to every move that seems for the interest and success of our arms his hearty and energetic support. Admiral Porter, and the very efficient officers under him, have ever shown the greatest readiness in co-operation, no matter what was to be done, or what risks to be taken, either by their men or their vessels. Without this prompt and cordial support, my movements would have been much embarrassed if not wholly defeated.

Capt. J. U Shirk, commanding the Tuscumbia, was especially active and deserving of the highest commendation for his personal attention to the repairing of the damage done our transports by the Vicksburg batteries.

RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg; the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi, and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of thirty-seven thousand (37,000) prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers; at least ten thousand killed and wounded, and among the killed Generals Tracy, Tilghman, and Green, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers, who can never be collected and reorganized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, &c., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it.

Our loss in the series of battles may be summed up as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing
Port Gibson	130	718	5
Fourteen Mile Creek (Skirmish)	4	24	—
Raymond	69	341	32
Jackson	40	240	6
Champion's Hill	426	1,842	189
Big Black Railroad Bridge	29	242	2
Vicksburg	545	3,688	393

Of the wounded many were but slightly wounded, and continued on duty; many more required but a few days or weeks for their recovery. Not more than one-half of the wounded were permanently disabled.

My personal staff and chiefs of departments have in all cases rendered prompt and efficient service.

In all former reports I have failed make mention of company A, 4th regiment Illinois cavalry volunteers, Capt. S. D. Osband commanding. This company has been on duty with me as an escort company since November, 1861, and in every engagement I have been in since that time rendered valuable service, attracting general attention for their exemplary conduct, soldierly bearing, and promptness. It would not be overstating the merits of this company to say that many of them would fill with credit any position in a cavalry regiment.

For the brilliant achievements recounted in this report the army of the Tennessee, their comrades of the 9th army corps, Herron's division of the army of the frontier, and the navy co-operating with them, deserve the highest honors their country can award.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT,
Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. Commanding
Col. J. C. Kelton,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Washington, D. C.

The Secret History of the Rebellion.

A PEEP BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

NORTHERN CORRESPONDENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The following are among the recently discovered letters of northern traitors to Jeff. Davis, brought to light near Vicksburg. They need no comment:

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. REYNOLDS OF ILL.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Dec. 28, 1860.—I write to you because I cannot well avoid it. I am, in heart and soul, for the South, as they are right in the principles and possess the Constitution.

If the public mind will bear it, the seat of Government, the Government itself, and the army and navy, ought to remain with the South and the Constitution. I have been promulgating the above sentiment although it is rather revolutionary. A provisional government should be established at Washington to receive the power out of the outgoing President, and for the President elect to take the oath of office out of slave territory.

Now I come to the point. *All the slave States must separate from the North and come together.* The free States will not concede an atom, but are bent on the destruction of slavery. Why, in God's name, cannot the Northern slave States see this fact, as clear as noon-day before their eyes?

The general secession ought to be accomplished before the 4th of March. Mr. Buchanan deserves immortal honor for keeping down bloodshed. In one hour, by telegraph, he could order Fort Moultrie to fire on Charleston, and the war would rage over the Union. I am, in heart and soul, against the war; but the best way to keep peace is to be able to defend yourselves.

If the slave States would unite and form a Convention they might have the power to coerce the North into terms to amend the Constitution so as to protect slavery more efficiently.

You will pardon this letter, as it proceeds from friendly motives, from your friend,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

To the Hon. Jeff. Davis and Ex-Governor Wm Smith.

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR BRODHEAD, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EASTON, PA., Dec. 18, 1860.—MY DEAR SIR—Herewith I send you a letter I this day received from Mr. Charles MacAllister, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of high character and large means. As he is a friend of mine, and seems to think that you can restore peace to our country, I would be greatly pleased if you would read it, although it is not as legible as it ought to be.

I am well convinced that if the Southern States could be induced to delay action, the Northern people would furnish abundant evidence (through the State Legislatures and otherwise) that they desire to live upon terms of equality, fraternity and peace. In Pennsylvania many honest people voted for Lincoln on the report of the Covode committee, and for a tariff, &c., and not with a violation of any of the constitutional rights of the South.

Our Legislature meets on the 1st day of January, and I have no doubt (although largely Black Republican) will at once repeal our nullifying statute, and authorize the appointment of a commission to go to the Southern States.

We are all well.

Truly your friend,
RICHARD BRODHEAD.

To Hon. JEFF. DAVIS.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER.

ALBANY, August 8, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

I received your communication of the 7th inst. this day. While I recognize the concessions you make, I regret your refusal to comply with my request to have the draft in this State suspended until it can be ascertained if the enrollments are made in accordance with the law of Congress or with the principles of justice. I know that our army needs recruits; and for this and other reasons I regret a decision which stands in the way of a prompt and cheerful movement to fill up the thinned ranks of our regiments. New York has never paused in its efforts to send volunteers to the assistance of our gallant soldiers in the field. It has not only met every call heretofore made, while every other Atlantic and the New England States, except Rhode Island, were delinquent, but it continued liberal bounties to volunteers when all efforts were suspended in many other quarters. Active exertions are now made to organize the new and fill up the old regiments. These exertions would be more successful if the draft were suspended, and much better men than reluctant conscripts would join our armies.

On the 7th instant I advised you by letter that I would furnish the strongest proof of the injustice, if not fraud, in the enrollment in certain districts. I now send you a full report made to me by Judge Advocate Waterbury. I am confident, when you have read it, that you will agree with me that the honor of the nation and of your administration demands that the abuses it points out should be corrected and punished.

You say that we are contending with an enemy who, as you understand, "drives every able-bodied man he can reach into the ranks, very much as a butcher would drive bullocks into a slaughter pen." You will agree with me that even this, if impartially done to all classes, is more tolerable than by any scheme which shall fraudulently force a portion of the community into service by a dishonest perversion of the law.

You will see by the report of Mr. Waterbury that there is no thory which can explain or justify the enrollment in this State. I wish to call your attention to the tables on pages 5, 6, 7 and 8, which show that in nine Congressional districts, in Manhattan, Long and Staten Islands, the number of conscripts called for is thirty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, while in nineteen other districts the number of conscripts called for is only thirty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-six. This draft is to be made from the first class, those between the ages of twenty and thirty-five. *It appears by the census of 1860 that in the first nine Congressional districts there were 164,797 males between twenty and thirty-five; they are called upon for 33,729 conscripts.*

In the other nineteen districts, with a population of males between twenty and thirty-five of 270,786, only 39,626 are demanded. Again, to show the partisan character of the enrollment, you will find on the twenty-first page of the military report that in the first nine Congressional districts *the total vote of 1860 was 151,243; the number of conscripts now demanded is 33,729. In the nineteen other districts the total vote was 457,257; yet these districts are called upon to furnish only 39,626 drafted men.* Each of the nine districts gave majorities in favor of one political party, and each of the nineteen districts gave majorities in favor of the other party.

You cannot and will not fail to right these gross wrongs.

Yours truly, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

REJOINDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Aug. 11, 1863.

His Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York:

Yours of the 8th, with Judge Advocate General Waterbury's report, was received to-day.

Asking you to remember that I consider time as being very important, both to the general cause of the country and to the soldiers in the field, I beg to remind you that I waited at your request from the 1st until the 6th inst. to receive your communication, dated the 3d. In view of its great length, and the known time and apparent care taken in its preparation, I did not doubt that it contained your full case as you desired to present it.

It contained the figures for twelve districts, ommitting the other nineteen, as I supposed, because you found nothing to complain of as to them. I answered accordingly. In doing so I laid down the principles to which I proposed adhering, which is to proceed with the draft, at the same time employing infallible means to avoid any great wrong. With the communication received to-day, you send figures for twenty-eight districts, including the twelve sent before, and still omitting three, for which I suppose the enrollments are not yet received. In looking over the fuller list of twenty-eight districts, I find that the quotas for sixteen of them are above 2,000 and below 2,700; while of the rest six are above 2,700, and six are below 2,000. Applying the principle to these new facts, the Fifth and Seventh districts must be added to the four in which the quotas have already been reduced to 2,200 for the first draft; and with these four others must be added to those to be enrolled. The correct case will then stand: The quotas of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts fixed at 2,200 for the first draft. The Provost-Marshal-General informs me that the drawing is already completed in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth districts. In the others, except the three outstanding, the drawing will be made upon the quotas as now fixed. After the first draft the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first will be re-enrolled for the purpose and in the manner stated in my letter of the 7th inst. The same principle will be applied to the now outstanding districts when they shall come in. No part of my former letter is repudiated by reason of not being restated in this, or for any other cause.

Your ob't serv't, A. LINCOLN.

From the Galena Daily Advertiser.

The Politics of Major-General Grant.

It is alike unpatriotic and ungracious to be higgling as to what may have been the politics of any of our brave generals in the field, who have been nobly fighting for the republic. With truly loyal and patriotic men it makes no difference as to what party a soldier may have belonged to before the rebellion. Rushing to the defense of his government and his country, risking his life on the battle-field, he challenges the respect and gratitude of the good citizen.

Yet we find that certain copperhead newspapers, that preach peace and denounce the war, have the unparalleled audacity to claim certain successful generals as "Democrats," using the term in their own sense. Some papers sympathizing with the rebels having claimed our fellow-citizen, Major General Grant, as a "Democrat," it may be proper for us to say a word touching his politics, speaking by the best authority. Being in the army up to within a few years before the war broke out, and being a military man, he never cast a vote in his life.

In 1860 he was friendly to the success of the late Judge Douglas, though he often expressed himself as having great confidence in the honesty and patriotism of Mr. Lincoln. His father, the venerable Jesse R. Grant, now residing in Covington, Kentucky, is a staunch Republican, and voted for Lincoln and Hamlin. His brother, Mr. O. H. Grant, now in charge of his business house in this city, in which the General was engaged before entering the service, is one of our most active and efficient Republicans and Union men.

The General himself is now a thorough and devoted supporter of the Administration and its whole policy, without qualification or evasion. In 1862 he was one of the signers to the call on Mr. Washburne to again become the Republican and Union candidate for Congress for this Congressional district. He looks with horror upon the "peace party" of the north, which is instituting a "fire in the rear" of the gallant army which he has led to victory and glory.

All his friends and supporters in this city are Republicans or War Democrats, while the Copperheads are cordially hostile to him. In the late splendid celebration here, got up in his honor, as the hero of the Mississippi, and the capturer of Vicksburg, the leading Democrats utterly refused to participate in it, and while the dwellings of our loyal people blazed in magnificent illumination, the houses of the others were closed in darkness and were as black as midnight. To those interested we may therefore say that the present political status of General Grant is not a matter of doubt.

GEN. MEADE'S OPINIONS.

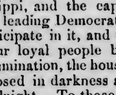
We find the following the Philadelphia *North American:*

The Boston *Pilot* asserts that the veteran commander of the Army of the Potomac is a Roman Catholic, and many of the copperhead journals assert that he is a Democrat. We presume that in either case it would not make any difference in the value of his services. It is as well, however, that the truth should be known. Gen. Meade is a Philadelphian. His family resides here. His sons have been drafted here. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his family holds a pew, where it has long been in regular attendance, in St. Mark's Church. Gen. Meade's relation in life, as regards politics, have ever been Whig. His family were all Whigs, and, though opposed to the anti-slavery agitation before the war broke out, the General has become an earnest supporter of the whole war policy of the national administration, like Burnside, Grant, Rosecrans, and other conservatives.

Watches and Jewelry.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street,  Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warraned precisely as represented Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

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Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

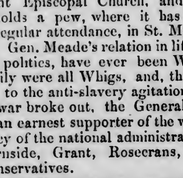
All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ape27. D. C. GREENLEAF.

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE

NEW JEWELRY STORE,



Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER' Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid

SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,

From $15 to $50.

$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

SADDLE PONY FOR SALE.

A thoroughly broken Pony, perfectly safe either for ladies or gentlemen. Apply to

au18-1w J. W. SELBY.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, August 17, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds	½ per ct. prem
American Gold	22 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden an Norway, for sale at our office.

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SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Glass

AND

GLASSWARE,

Perfumeries, Fancy Goods,

&C., &C.,

No. 111 Third Street,

(UNION BLOCK.)

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA.

We would call the attention of Dealers throughout the Northwest to

Our Full Stock of Goods,

Which we are offering at a fraction over

Milwaukee & Chicago Figures.

We invite an inspection of our stock and prices, believing we can make it to the interest of the dealer and consumer, to give us their orders.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

CHAS. F. SIMS. SAM'L L. VAWTER.

ANSON H. ROSE. jy25-tf

25,000 CIGARS OF

FAVORITE BRANDS,

For sale at very low figures to close the stock.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf Union Block.

TILDEN & CO.'S FLUID

EXTRACTS,

Pills and Granules, at card prices.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf No. 111 Third street.

FRAZER'S LUBRICATOR.

Just received and for sale at close figures.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf Union Block.

20 BBLS. LARD, WHALE AND LUBRICATING OILS,

At lowest market rates.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf No. 111 Third street.

410 GALLONS VARNISH,

Of various qualities and prices, at

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE'S,

jy25-tf No. 111 Third street.

500 BOXES WINDOW GLASS AND GLASSWARE,

McCulley's Brand, at market rates.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf Union Block.

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Welnand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Minn.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.

J. H. MURPHY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office over Elfelt's Store, Lambert's Block,

THIRD STREET, - - - - *ST. PAUL.*

☞ Especial attention paid to Surgery.

au15-1m*

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWEE & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

NOS. 3 & 4 JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

C. PROAL,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS WAREROOMS,

Corner Third and Robert Streets.

A large assortment of

Ladies' Saddles, Gents' Saddles, Boys' Saddles, Gig Saddles Bridles and Martingales, Bits and Spurs,

Whips of all Sorts, Saddlery Hardware,

COACH HARNESS, BUGGY HARNESS, TROTTING HARNESS, SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS LADIES' LARGE DRESS TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS.

RAILROAD BAGS, HARNESS LEATHER.

☞ Also, everything pertaining to the trade for sale at reasonable prices.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

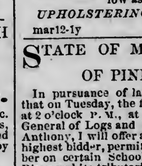
ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND



All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *Collegii Medici Ohioensis.* Without degrading it into empyricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," he, like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Bumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a speciality during the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.

The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pangymnastikon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths,* now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness,* for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report,* containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.

☞ Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A. M. to P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,
jy3 (Box 199,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block,

where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &C., &C

New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y **R. O. STRONG.**

STATE OF MINNESOTA.—SALE OF PINE TIMBER.

In pursuance of law, notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber, in the city of St. Anthony, I will offer at public sale and sell to the highest bidder, permits for cutting the Pine Timber on certain School Lands situated on Rum River and its tributaries, as follows, to wit:

Section.	Town.	Range.	Minimum price per 1,000 feet.
16	37	26	$2 00
36	37	26	1 75
16	37	27	1 75
36	37	27	1 50
16 and 36	38	26	1 50
16 and 36	38	27	2 00
16	38	28	2 50
36	38	28	1 75
16 and 36	39	27	2 00
36	39	28	2 00
16	40	26	1 50
16 and 36	40	27	2 00
16	41	27	1 50
36	41	27	1 75
36	33	26	3 cts. per tie.

No permits will be sold for less than the minimum price per thousand feet, and all timber so cut will remain the property of the State, until full payment is made. An advance payment of $50 will be required on each tract purchased, the same to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale.

St. Paul, Minnesota, July 30th, 1863.

CHAS. McILRATH,
Commissioner State Land Office.

jy31

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

Dentists.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. A. BOWMAN.

DENTAL ROOMS IN

Winslow House,

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST,

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

FREE WATER POWER IN ST. ANTHONY.

The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company continue to offer mill sites on the Falls, with the right to draw water, both *free of rent* for five years, to any person who will improve unoccupied sites, by the erection of Oil or Paper Mills, Straw-Board or Starch Factories, Woollen, Flax or Cotton Mills. At the end of five years and each like term thereafter, the rents may be determined by three disinterested parties.

au4-1m* RICHARD CHUTE, Agent.

Groceries.

GROCERIES CHEAP AT

Wholesale and Retail.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

Having leased the store occupied by L. G. Johnson & Co., and purchased their

Stock of Groceries,

May be found at

220 *Third Street, two doors above the North Western Express Office,*

Where they will sell,

GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

We wish to close out this stock entirely as we propose to

CHANGE THE BUSINESS,

and open a

Paper and Stationery Store

in connection with our

Paper Mill at St. Anthony.

☞ All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER or sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags ropes and old printed papers. Jy15-tf

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street, DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, GINS

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Cr[illegible]
Holland Gin,
Scotch W[illegible]
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy,
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A pair of large red OXEN, six years old. One has a star on his forehead and some white on hip and tail; the other has a hole in one horn and also some white on hip and tail. They were first missed on Sunday, the 19th inst., from the residence of the subscriber, about a mile south of Pine Bend. Any person returning the same will be suitably rewarded, by

T. D. AYLSWORTH.

July 31st, 1863. jy31-d&w4*

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 14 Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec17 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.
We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,
Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.
Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Guns & Pistols.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
jel4-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

PORTRAITS.

B. P. BARTLETT, Artist,
From NEW YORK CITY, is now prepared to
PAINT PORTRAITS,
Landscapes, &c.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
☞ He will also give lessons in Drawing and Oil Painting, at his Studio, over Munger's Music Store, Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.
jy19-tf

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moore,.....Boston
je11daolm&w1y w

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.
We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell
LOW FOR CASH
OR
Short Approved Credit.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.
We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.
No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.
☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,
No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago,
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,
Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,
CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,
FLAGS, &c., &c.
Common and Patent **Hoist Wheels**, for buildings, constantly on hand.
GEO. F. FOSTER. je13-1y C. M. HARDENBURGH

GROCERIES,
SHORES & TATOR,
Wholesale Grocers,
47 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.
L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,
SUCCESSOR TO
Thompson, Whitney & Co
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS and SHOES,
46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL
We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE;
BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST
and with very large addition to our
HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK
We are prepared to offer to the Country Trad the best assortment of Boots and Shoes the city.
GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

Insurance.

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN.
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6-d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.

HOGAN & CAMP
ARE STILL OFFERING
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE
DRY GOODS MARKET.
Our stock of
DRESS GOODS
IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,
Comprising all the
LATEST STYLES
OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Worsted Goods,
In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,
USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,
Lawns and Organdies, &c.,
Which we are selling at
GREAT BARGAINS.
We have a splendid line of
Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,
For Ladies, Misses and Children;
ALSO
SPRING AND SUMMER
BALMORALS,
Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.
In Shawls,
We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of
CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA
SHAWLS,
In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.
We have the
CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERIES,
IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,
Also
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.
GLOVES, &c., &c.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a
SMALL ADVANCE
On present New York prices for CASH.
Hogan & Camp,
ap30-tf 142 Third-st

CATHCART & CO.
AT THEIR OLD STORE.
Third Street, St. Paul,
Are in receipt of their
Spring Stock of Dry Goods
We have a large and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.
We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of
Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres
Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices —freight added. Call and examine before buying.
mar1-d&w1y CATHCART & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW LOT OF
LINEN COATS,
PLAIN LINEN DRILL PANTS,
AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED
MARSEILES VESTS,
All of which we are prepared to sell at
REDUCED PRICES.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf **THIRD-ST.**

Hotels.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,
Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.
The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-tf

HERNDON HOUSE,
Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,
HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA,
W. E. HUNT,
Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,
PROPRIETOR.
☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge*. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

Freight & Express.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE
OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE
American Express Company.
On and after this date, by special arrangement,
The Merchants' Dispatch
Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at
Lower Rates and in Better Time,
Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.
TIME GUARANTEED.
All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination
FREE OF CARTAGE.
The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be
A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE
That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.
The Merchants' Dispatch
Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for
WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.
Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.
Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.
For rates or further information inquire of
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

1863. 1863. 1863.
Summer Arrangement.
MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,
CARRYING THE
NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS
AND THE
United States Mail.
The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.
SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.
For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.
For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.
For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Willow, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.
For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.
For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.
For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors

PRINCE & CO'S.
IMPROVED
MELODEONS!
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.
MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
47 Fulton street.....New York
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WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co.....Boston, Mass
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Palmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
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Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHEN-EVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.
Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.
☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&w1y'64

ROBERT P. LEWIS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota,
Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge
ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF
"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"
Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.
CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c
☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.
o5-d tw&w1y

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES.
MAKING BOTH THE
Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch
PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.
FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.
Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of
Forty-Five Dollars
A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,
Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.
☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.
P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19-1 jan 1]

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000
Of **them** in use in **this country** and **Europe.**
These are the **only machines** making the **Lock Stitch** with the **Rotating Hook.**
Are **profitable** and **available a life time.**
Equal to **ten seamstresses.**
An **annual dividend** of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by **their possessor.**
The **Glass Cloth-Presser,** (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

Miscellaneous.

FLOUR,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Extra and Double Extra,
Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,
AT THE
Cannon Falls Mills,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.
Also, FEED for sale at the
FLOUR WAREHOUSE
OF
C. M. BROOME,
Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING AND Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. Paul, For——
jan1-d1y

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.
It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.
UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st., COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &C.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment. F. W. TUCHELT,
Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,
my6-1y St. Paul.

PALMER'S PURE VINEGAR.
We would inform our old patrons and the public generally, that we are again at our old stand on Sibley-st, manufacturing the above celebrated Vinegar. We are prepared to furnish the trade with the very *best* quality of Vinegar, at prices as low as can be bought in this or any other market. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
jy19-3m C. C. LEWIS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
Peter Lorillard,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 and 18 Chambers-St.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.
☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.
TOBACCO.
FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.
SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
From New York Auction Sales.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Are just receiving their third purchase of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent
PANIC AUCTION SALES,
And offer to their old customers great bargains in
Ladies' Dress Goods,
AS FOLLOWS:
1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.
COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.
English & American Ginghams.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CALICOES,
Some as low as 15 cents.
In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.
Ladies' Collars,
Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.
Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.
In Gloves and Hosiery,
We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.
Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.
In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds. Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.
We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
my26-tf **ST. PAUL, MIN.**

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA
PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Grenadine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m **ST. PAUL.**

GREAT BARGAINS
AT
The Cheap Cash Store.
We will commence this morning selling our stock of SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS,
Summer Shawls,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BALMORALS,
COTTONADES AND LIGHT CASSIMERES,
At greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES,
Remember the place.
No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,
NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,
H. KNOX TAYLOR.
je5-tf

TAX DEEDS.
THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY
Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities
Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

Hardware.

JUST RECEIVED,
A full stock of
Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,
Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS RAKES AND CRADLES.
A few casks of
PITTSBURG COAL.
Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and
Heavy Hardware.
Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.
ap17-1y **J. B. BRADEN.**

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.
Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.
Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-dw1y

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material, just received and oir sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

Boots & Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

MILITARY!
Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
Officers' Zouaves,
AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
OF
BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.
ap15tf

BOOTS & SHOES
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
KILPATRICK'S.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863. o5

CURTICE & HALSTED,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND
Real Estate Agents,
Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,
Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.
N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.
In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment Enquire of
P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21-3m at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

PRIME LARD.
50 packages, barrels and half barrels. For sale by [au2-d&w1w] J. I. BEAUMONT.

THE CITY.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—We, the undersigned, citizens of St. Cloud, do hereby certify, that we have been personally acquainted with both Thomas Harris and his wife, from one to eight years, and have always found them good and peaceful neighbors; and we are satisfied that the article in the St. Paul Daily Press of Wednesday last, alluding to them, did them great wrong and injury, and we hope that you will rectify the injustice unintentionally done.

B. F. HOYT,
J. C. RAGUET,
D. DAY,
J. H. STEWART,
J. T. UNDERWOOD.

We are very glad indeed to embrace the opportunity which the above affords us, to correct any injustice that may have been done to Mr. Harris or any member of his family, in our report of the affair which brought their names before the public.

Mr. Harris is, we find upon inquiry, a most worthy, excellent, and industrious citizen, and we regret exceedingly to have added in any way to the annoyances to which his family has been exposed, by the ill-will of some of his neighbors. The testimony of the well known and very respectable gentlemen whose names are signed to the above card, is a sufficient refutation of the slanders of the baser sort.

IMMIGRANTS DROWNED.—Two immigrants bound for St. Paul were drowned at Winona last week. One, as we learn from the *Republican*, was an immigrant named Peter Hazzen; he was a passenger on the steamer Clara Eames, bound for St. Paul, and must have fallen from that boat on Monday night last, and was drowned. There were some gold coins on his person, and a number of papers. The latter were placed in charge of the clerks of the district court. The jury decided that he came to his death by accidental drowning, as there were no marks of violence on his person. The body was buried on Friday morning in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The other case was as follows: About 7 o'clock Friday evening while the steamer War Eagle was lying at the Levee, a German immigrant, named Johann Schroeder, fell overboard, and before assistance could reach reach him was drowned. He had on his person about $500 in gold and silver, which comprised all the property he had. His wife and two children were passengers with him on the boat ticketed to St. Paul. They are left entirely destitute. Search has been made for the body, but up to Saturday it had not been recovered.

THE BALLOON ASCENSTON.—Owing to the high wind yesterday, Prof. Steiner was compelled reluctantly to postpone his balloon ascension. The army ascensions cannot be made except in calm weather, although the grand voyage would not be hindered by the absence of a calm.

Should the weather to-day prove pleasant enough, the long expected ascension will come off. Those who have not yet secured a seat for the army ascensions, should not fail to do so, as they may never have such a chance again. These army ascensions are said to be delightful, giving one all the sensations of a good voyage, with only a small expenditure of the time and money the latter requires.

We hope the weather to-day will be fine enough to allow the trip to take place.

HON. PHILEMON BLISS.—This gentleman, who holds the position of Chief Justice of Dakota Territory, is at the American Hotel in this city—his first visit to Minnesota. Judge Bliss ably represented the Lorain District of Ohio in Congress during the Kansas crisis, and, prior to 1851, occupied a judicial position in Ohio. During his residence in Dakota, his correspondence with Eastern journals has been a valuable ally to the settlement of the Upper Missouri, and, we are encouraged to expect a communication from him upon the relations of Minnesota to Dakota Territory.

ARRIVING.—A large number of delegates to the State Convention are already in town and others are constantly arriving. The indications are that the Convention to-morrow will be a full one. The names of the successful nominees will be duly announced in Thursday's PRESS, and the paper sold at the usual price.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a new song, entitled, "What is Home," the very latest production of that celebrated composer, Ossian E. Dodge, Esq. It is published by Henry Tolman & Co., 291, Washington street, Boston, Mass.

THE splendid fine white sand which is found in such large strata under and around the city, has already become an article of export. A Lithographer in the East has sent to a friend here for two barrels of it, to polish the stones which they use for engraving with.

JUSTICE GIBBS resumes the duties of his office, at the City Hall this morning after a respite of four weeks. His health is much invigorated by the rest, and evil doers may expect to feel the result of his renewed vigor.

THE BRIDGE on the Lake Como road, where it crosses the old slough, is in very bad condition. Several citizens of Rose township have complained to us of it.

TAXES ARE HIGH.—Taxes are high on Saleratus as well as on every article that a family consumes, but they are not as high on the *Chemical Saleratus*, as the Saleratus will rise your biscuit, etc. If you don't believe us try it. It is put up in bright red papers, called "Chemical Saleratus, or Housewife's Favorite."

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by Fleet F. Strother, Esq., CHRISTIAN SMITH to Mrs. MINA LODWICK, both of Carver County, Min.

At Chicago, August 8th, by Rev. August Hartmann, Mr. AUGUST VON GLAHN to Miss MATHILDA BUSSE.

DIED.

In St. Anthony, on Saturday eve, 15th inst., Mrs. ELLEN A. UPTON, wife of Rufus P. Upton, and daughter of Dr. Amos Nourse, of Bath, Me., aged 34 years.

☞ Boston and Maine papers please copy.

LOST.

On Sunday evening, on Exchange and Third streets, between Chestnut-st., and 1st Presbyterian Church, a Ladies' Painted Breast-Pin. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at au18-1t DAY & JENKS' Drug Store.

WAR AMONG THE NATIVES.

A few more Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Horses, Wagons, Buggies, Watches, second hand Furniture. Purchase for cash or sell on commission at their Auction Rooms, on Third street, second door from the Merchant's Hotel.

au18 H. E. BAKER & CO.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale low, by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

NEWS ITEMS.

—In the city of Richmond, the street railroad has just been torn up to be rolled into iron plating for a new Merr. Iuac. In the city of Washington, the war has produced a new line of iron railroad, connecting Washington and Georgetown, the White House and the Capitol, as a military precaution. Such has been the effect of the war on each of the two capitals respectively. And this effect is strictly typical of what is taking place all through the two sections of the country, North and South.

—Some idea of the causes for exemption from military service may be gathered by the report of the Examining Board in the IIId District of Massachusetts. Five hundred and thirty-three conscripts were examined and divided off as follows:

Furnished substitutes,	16
Paid the $300 fee,	141
Aliens,	211
Physical disability,	10
Over 45 years of age,	25
Married and over 35 years of age,	16
Over 45 years of age,	25
Married and over 35 years of age,	16
Under 20 years of age,	22
Only sons of widows,	12
Fathers of motherless children,	10
Only sons of aged parents,	16
Non-residents,	39
In service March 3,	12
Brothers of orphans under 12 years of age,	3

—The Portland *Advertiser* of the 10th inst. reports that a substitute attempted to escape service yesterday forenoon by swimming from Mackie's Island to the main land. The camp guard pursued in a boat, and, reaching the shore about as soon as the fugitive, arrested him and took him to the lock-up. The fellow had the price of his services, $300, with him when he attempted the escape, but lost it on the way. Beside this, he will undoubtedly be liable to punishment as a deserter.

—The officers and men of the 3d Army Corps have raised a sufficient sum with which to purchase a splendid carriage for presentation to General Sickles on his return to his old command. The occasion will be one of interest, for the men have entered into it with a zeal giving abundant evidence of a most earnest affection for Gen. S. They look forward with much desire for the day when their old commander will be with them again.

—Gen. George B. McClellan and family, says the Sag Harbor (Long Island) *Corrector*, of the 8th inst., arrived in town on Thursday, *en route* for Easthampton, where the General proposes passing a few days, seeking the quietude retiracy of our island home.

—The prophetic promise of General Banks, made to his nine months' men when organizing his expedition in New York, that they should return by another route than the ocean, is being fulfilled—they now being on their way home by way of the Mississippi River.

Letter from General Sickles.

The following letter has been received from General Sickles by an officer in the army:

NEW YORK, August 1, 1863.

MY DEAR GENERAL.—Yours of the 25th was received to-day. I shall join the corps the very first day my strength will permit. My stump at present is very painful when a storm approaches, or during its progress. This will not last long. It has not yet shrunk to the natural size, so that I can be measured for an artificial leg, nor has it acquired sufficient hardness to enable me to ride in a carriage faster than a walk over any but a park road. In two weeks all these impediments will be removed, unless some hindrance occurs not now to be foreseen. I expect to be with you, for a trial at least, between the 15th and 20th of August.

You cannot exaggerate my eagerness to be among the noble men who have done so much for the cause, and to whom I am indebted for so much of the military repute and flattering honors I enjoy. I wish to live and die with them; their fate and mine must always be inseparable; their honor, welfare, pride and pleasures are part and parcel of my existence.

Will you not soon be made much stronger by the draft? There must be a large number of men already in the depots. Look out for your share in good season.

Vallandigham and his Friends.

The Toledo *Blade* in an article on the story that Vallandigham is urged by Democrats to resign his Gubernatorial candidacy, says one version of it is:

A paper is to be presented to Vallandigham pledging him in case of his election, to cooperate fully with the Federal Government in the support of its war measures, and that he is to have the choice of signing it, or giving place to some man who will make that pledge.

The *Blade* remarks:

We have evidence which satisfies us that this report is correct, and that the movement is led by men on the ticket with Vallandigham, who were among the most prominent in securing his nomination, and who could not have got the places they now occupy but for their support of him. The question of reciprocity thus raised, will be an excellent one for settlement by those "whom it may concern." Its "none of our funeral." But the flagrant wrong of blowing a small traitor into a big "martyr," and then leaving him to collapse "under the British flag," involves "great principles," of which, as journalists, we have a right to speak. The trouble is that such a process is in direct violation of the Constitution, as it leaves no *corpus* to be *habeas* ed.

Steamboat and River News.

☞ The river is about on a stand. The Minnesota has risen about 18 inches, but is reported as on a stand also. There are still heavy rains up river both ways, and a high stage of water is confidently looked for.

☞ The Cutter came in yesterday morning at six o'clock. After some necessary repairs she left at noon.

☞ The Ariel will be this morning's packet for La Crosse.

☞ The Albany left for Carver yesterday morning. She will return to-night.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

MONDAY, August 17.

INTERNATIONAL.

Oliver Dalrymple, St Paul; Joseph Gordon, Lake Superior; W F Merrill, White Bear Lake; W H Paul, Raleigh, Ill; Alex Dennis, Lake Superior; Walter Chaisser, Raleigh, Ill; D Blakely, St Paul; Mrs Spurvis and 2 daughters, Phila; Mrs W L Kawrence, Master M Lawrence, B B Musgrave and sister, Brooklyn, N Y; R F Allen, wife and daughter, Iowa; S W Srim, Quebec; Count Zepperlin, Germany; Mr Dunsemaren, Russia; Mr Dandyaw, Washington; T F Bartram, Buffalo; C F Buck, W R Ross, F S Buck, W H Yale, Winona; D A Hudson, Frankford, Min; John A Williams and lady, New York; W G Sherman, Chicago; R Whitteman, Rushford; G A Hayes, Chas D Sherwood, Fillmore Co; C S Poston, Harrisburg, Ky; R C Gwathmey, Louisville, Ky; J E Ashcat, England; D Camron, La Crescent; Miss Belle Camron, Kalamazoo, Mich; T G Billy, wife and daughter, Milwaukee; T G Lyon, Springfield, Ill; Mrs A J Van Vorhes, Stillwater; John J Dilworth, Pittsburg; C A Bromley and lady, Stillwater; J F Butterman, New York; Henry T Coats, Phila; E H Kennedy, 10th Minn Vols; C A Morgan, W B Lake; R Reynolds, O P Whitcomb, J A Leonard, J P Moulton, C A Hadley, Chas Brooks, Olmsted Co; Geo H Hayes; W B Lake; J Stickney, Boston; Capt Ezail Berger, Washington; Chas A Fisher and son, Nashville; Edward Daniels, Wakesha, Wis; Rev S D Hinman, Dakota T; J E Albaugh, Cannon City; D A Field, Lake City; James Jordan and wife, Milwaukee.

MERCHANTS.

A M Radcliffe, Minneapolis; Frank Warner, Carver; J P Reaney, Jordan; J K Hezlep, West Point; S Merrill, D W Gaylord, Mendota; Geo W French, Malcolm Clark, U S A; J B Finger, Preston; John Baird and lady, Terre Haute; T Spence, La Crosse; Chas H Baldwin, St Cloud; O B Stafford, Mt Pleasant; J Wile and lady, La Porte; A Y Foster, A R Crighton, Wabashaw; J McBride, Lake City; S A Howes, Canandaigua, N Y; G Hatfield, Florence, Mich; H Ostrander, Hokan; Geo F Potter, La Crescent; G H Keith and lady, Minneapolis; C E Freeman, Lafayette, Ind; D L Peck, Minneapolis; N S Dunbar, Prescott; E McMurtrie, Spring Valley; L E Farrins, Miss M Yorks, Stillwater; James S Ritchie, Superior City; F S Brown, J Winsinger and daughter, St Anthony; J R Chubbuck, R P Russell, Hudson; H H Eames and family, city; Wm M Copron, M Moffatt, Stillwater, M Mason, M Falls, Country; Geo C Whiteomb, Ft Snelling; Chas A Warner and wife, Miss Mary J Knight, Chaska; L S Paddleford, Milwaukee; Mrs T B Hunt, Lhakopee; G M Seymour, Stillwater; S B Strait and lady, H S Holton, Lady and 2 children, Shakopee; Mrs W W Strait, Jordan; Miss Flora McDonald, Crown Point; H B Strait, U S A; G Crane, Milwaukee; Lieut M V Bean, E A Folsom, U S A; W W Mayo, Rochester; A Garlin, J W Mounts, Anoka; B Pomeroy, Stur Durand; F Ball, Little Falls; C T Brown and wife, Saint Peter.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

P Fraker, Minneapolis; J M Currie and lady, Boston; W Jenks and family, S J Hammond and family, Maine; S Malls, Frank Law, Fort Snelling; J A Schimbell W B Lake; J A Mitchell, T J Cater, G McVelly, Peter Lera, I Jordan, Stillwater; H Smith, Sunrise; A M Forbes, L Burns, Stillwater; J E Ware, J A Bayden, Fort Snelling; G M Hayes, St Anthony; M Snell, C L Angell, Minneapolis; C R Hastings; R W Evans, Mrs Simmons, Mrs Boyd, Mrs Flagg, Bloomington, Ill; M Moffatt, W H Capron, Stillwater; A Riddell, Hastings; J J Robertson, D W Loveikins, D W Guptill, Fort Snelling; John Peap, Anderson, Ind.

AMERICAN.

Isaac Lincoln, Shakopee; John Peate, Akron, Ohio; E H Bly, Superior, Wis; H F Leopold, Lake Superior; Chas A Fuller, Nashville, Tenn; W D Cheevers, Worcester; W H Williams, St Paul; E P Barnum, Hastings; Thos Williams, Mankato; Walter Robert Brown, Canada West; C H Baldwin, St Cloud; H Cortelyon, New Brunswick; C L Lewis, Red Wing; L H Chapman, Sunrise; J T Morrison, A L Thompson, A Herrick, Yucatan, Minn; J T Binham, Ft Abercrombie; E E King and lady, Richfield; J M Shepherd, St Anthony; Thos Brown, Afton; S M Hench, Henderson; W F Cross, Fort Snelling; M Breidenthal, Sibley county; Mrs Bean, Ottawa, Ills; Mrs Vanvleevere, family and two servants, Dubuque; B M Hazen, Winona.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 17—1 P. M.

Stocks active, and closed higher after Board. Money easy at 5@6 per cent; sterling quiet at 11½.

Gold 25¾.

7-30's 106¾.

COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 17—1 P. M.

Flour dull and common grades 5c lower.

GRAIN.—Wheat—receipts 31,139 bushels; dull and unsettled; prime scarcely so firm, and 1c lower; 90c@$1 10 for Chicago spring; 95c@1 18 for Milwaukee club, and $1 15@1 25 for winter red. Corn a shade firmer, at 67½@68c. Oats dull and 1@2c lower—51@59c.

Pork dull.

Lard steady.

Whiskey quiet at 45½c.

FOR NEW BOOKS, ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, AND BLANK BOOKS, go to Merrills. He has received, and is constantly receiving, a large assortment and supply. Sutlers and country dealers will find it to their advantage to call at au16 MERRILLS.

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent.*
Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.
L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.
June 24th, 1863. dly

EDITOR OF PRESS—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
juld&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.'5 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS
On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AGENCY AT HASTINGS.

CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Agent

FOR

McCORMICK'S REAPER AND MOWER,
Self and Hand Rake, two and four Horse.
BRADLEY & PITT'S BUFFALO THRESHERS,
With a measuring attachment, and saves one hand.
CHICAGO GRAIN BINDER,
The only Grain Binder warranted.
WOOD MILLS,
Driven by sweep power, complete of itself; or driven by tread power, or by threshing machine power; for cutting stove wood from the log.
HUBBARD LIGHT MOWER.
HORSE HAY RAKES, REVOLVING.
ONE AND TWO HORSE ENDLESS CHAIN OR TREAD POWERS.
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW-MILL,
For cutting cord wood.

All articles sold by me are warranted. Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. For terms, prices and circulars, apply to

CHARLES ETHERIDGE,
ap19-1amd&tw4m HASTINGS, MIN.

GEORGE L. STAPLES,
COUNTY AUDITOR, KANABAC CONUTY, BRUNSWICK, MINNESOTA.

Will attend promptly to payment of Taxes in Kanabec County, and counties adjoining, for non-residents.

Refers (by permission) to—Ex-Gov. Ramsey, St. Paul; Chas. Scheffer, State Treasurer, St. Paul; Hersey, Staples & Co., Stillwater; John McKusick, Stillwater; G. M. Stickney, Taylor's Falls. jy22-1mw*

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

By direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the lands hereinafter described, they being among the choicest and best farming land in Minnesota.

These lands comprise what are known as the Winnebago Trust Lands in the State of Minnesota, and will be sold to the highest and best bidder in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, under the provisions of a treaty concluded with the Winnebago Indians, April 15th, 1859, and an act of Congress, approved February 21st, 1863, entitled "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their Reservation in Minnesota, for their benefit."

No bid will be entertained at a rate less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

In case a bid is accepted, the party making the same will be notified as soon thereafter as practicable. If within thirty days after such notice the party shall fail to make payment to the undersigned, the land for which such bid was made will be subject to sale to any other person.

Patents will be issued and transmitted to purchasers as soon after payment as the same can be prepared. Payments may be made either in cash or in the certificates of indebtedness of the Winnebago Indians, issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the debt of said Indians, and secured to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands by the third article of the treaty above mentioned. The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved. All bids must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, Washington City, D. C., and indorsed "Bid for Winnebago Tract Land."

"DESCRIPTION OF LANDS."

List of "Winnebago Trust Lands," subject to sale after July 1st, 1863:

Township 106, Range 23.

Subdivision.	Section.
s e q	6
e h s w q	6
e h	7
s w q	7
	18
	19
n e q	30
s w q	30

Township 107, Range 23.

n h	6
w h s w q	6
w h n w q	7
w h s w q	7
s w q	30
n h	31
w h s w q	31

Township 108, Range 23.

n frac. h n w q	31
s e frac. q n w q	31

Township 106, Range 24.

	25
	26
	27
	28
	29
	30
	31
	32
	33
w h	34

Township 107, Range 24.

	1
n e q	3
s w q	3
n h	5
	6
n e q	9
s h	10
	11
n e q	12
s w q	12
n w q	13
	14
e h	15
n w q	17
	18
lots 1, 2 and 3	21
	22
	23
n h	24
	27
w h	29

Township 108, Range 24.

s w q	32
w h n w q	32
s w q	34

Township 106, Range 25.

	25
	26
	27
e h	28
	30
	31
	32
e h	33
	34
	35

Township 107, Range 25.

e h	1
n w q	1
w h	2
n e q	2
	13

Township 108, Range 25.

s e q	33
e h n e q	33
w h n w q	33
e h n e q	34
w h n w q	34
w h s w q	34
e frac. h	35
n w q	35

Township 106, Range 26.

	1
	2
	3
e h	4
n w q	4
n e q	5
s h	7
n w q	11
e h n w q	12
	18
	19
n h	25
w h	27
s e q	28
	30
	33
w h	34

Township 107, Range 26.

w h n e q	3
w h	3
w h s e q	3
s e q	4
	5
e h	6
s h n w q	7
s h	8
	9
n w q	10
e h	18
n w q	18
e h	19
w h	20
w h s e q	20
n e q	24
s w q	24
s h	25
n h	30
e h n w q	31
n e q	32
w h n w q	32
w h s w q	32
w h s e q	32
s e q s e q	32
s e q	34
s w q	35

Township 108, Range 26.

s e q n e q	31
e h s e q	31
s w q s e q	31
n h s w q	31
e h s e q	33
n e q	34

Township 106, Range 27.

s e q	1
s h	2
s e q	3
	6
n e q	6
e h s e q	6
w h s w q	6
	7
s w q	11
e h	14
n w q	15
e h s w q	15
w h	18
n e q	18
w h	19
s e q	19
n e q	20
w h	21
w h n e q	21
s e q	22
e h n w q	22
	23
	27
	28
e h	30
Township 107, Range 27.	
n h	2
n e q	3
e h s w q	5
n e q	6
w h s e q	6
s e q s w q	7
n e q n e q	7
n w q n e q	11
s e q	12
e h n w q	12
n w q n w q	12
n e q	13
s w q	13
e h n w q	13
s w q n w q	13
s h n e q	14
s h n w q	14
n w q n w q	14
s w q	15
s w q	17
n h	18
s w q	18
s e q	19
s w q	20
n e q	21
s e q	22
n w q	26
n w q	26
s e q	29
s h	31
n e q	31
n w q	32
e h n e q	33
w h n w q	33
Township 108, Range 27.	
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	31
n w q	31
n h s w q	31
n e q	32
lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of n w q	32
s e q n w q	32
s w q	35

Bids will be received as before invited until the 1st of September next, at which time all bids then received will be examined and acted upon.

After the 1st of September next bids will be received for the lands then remaining unsold and examined and acted upon at the expiration of each period of two months.

WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Washington City, D. C., August 4th, 1863.
au11-oawtd

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
au18-3md&w No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvinate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.
It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
au15-cow d tw&w1y Proprietors, New York.

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.

Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure and uproot these complaints, must be Expectorant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diptheria or Putrid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal."

Rev. J. J. POTTER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that *it never fails.*

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Elecampane, Comfrey, Burdock, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup. Full descriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all principal Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wynkoop, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co., New York. au15-cowdtw&w

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
General Agents,
au8 dtw&w 1y 202 Broadway, N. Y.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND DUNLIETH PACKETS.—I am pleased to be able to announce to the traveling public that the Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith and Minnesota Packet Company have supplied their Line with Low Water comfortable Passenger Boats, which enables passengers to make the same time and connections made in high water. G., D., D. & M. Packet Co.,
ORRIN SMITH, President.

☞ The Ada Hinel, Capt. Beaumont, Charles Mathers, Clerk, will leave St. Paul every evening at half-past six, connecting with the Lower Packets for Prairie du Chien and Dunlieth. au9-tf

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE, St. Cloud, Min., August 8, 1863.

To JAMES S. ORMSBY, Esq.:

Sir—Affidavits having recently been filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, showing that your preemption of the N E ¼ S W ¼ and lots one and two, section 36, township 33, range 28, was fraudulent, on account of non-residence upon said land, an investigation of the matter has been ordered and you are hereby notified to appear at this office on Tuesday, September 29, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., with evidence to sustain your said pre-emption.

T. G. McCLURE, Register.
au16 C. A. GILMAN, Receiver.

TO THE TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.

Having purchased the old stand of R. Galloway and fitted it up for

A STOVE STORE,

And having secured some of the best workmen of the country, I now offer

THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE

Patterns of Stoves,

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

TIN WARE,

To the trade, which will be sold as near Chicago and Milwaukee prices, as the extra expense of laying down the goods in this market will allow.

I am now prepared to fill all orders for

Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, &c.

And taking into consideration the high prices of stock as well as the trouble of obtaining labor, I think I can make sufficient inducements to the trade to purchasers.

An examination of stock, prices, &c., is solicited.

I am also SOLE AGENT of

P. P. Stewart's Celebrated

SUMMER AND WINTER

Cooking Stove,

Which has no equal. I would invite the attention of all who wish to purchase a first-class Stove, to examine it before purchasing.

☞ All kinds of Jobbing and Custom Work done, and all work warranted.

Call at the old stand of R. Galloway, opposite the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co., Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

au13-tf N. B. HARWOOD.

5-20 U. S. Loan.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT OUR BANK, AT PAR.

THOMPSON BROS.,
au12-2w Agents.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the farm occupied by Robert Andrews, at Kaposia, Dakota County, a chestnut colored Horse, between six and seven years old, weighs about 900 lbs., long tail, white strip in his face, and has a white mark across his breast, caused by being galled by a breastplate. Any person who will return the above described horse to Robert Andrews at Kaposia, or the subscriber at St. Paul, will be liberally rewarded.

au13-d&w1w CHARLES C. LUND.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA,

Manufactures all kinds of Machinery, Steam Engines, Horse Powers, Mill and Machine Castings of all descriptions. Having the largest assortment of Patterns of any establishment in this State, we are prepared to do all kinds of Iron and Brass Casting, of finishing, promptly, at the lowest Eastern rates. Particular attention given to Threshing Machine, Steam Engine and Boiler repairing.

au11 GILMAN & CO.

THRESHING MACHINES,

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse Power, for sale very low, at the Pioneer Foundry and Agricultural Works. (au11) GILMAN & CO.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

New and second hand, for sale extremely low, at the Pioneer Foundry.

au11 GILMAN & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—By the death of Mr. George T. Temple, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Temple & Beaupre is this day dissolved.

The accounts of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and all persons having claims against, or indebted to them, are requested to call and make settlement without delay.

B. BEAUPRE.

St. Paul, August 7, 1863. au15-1m

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of Temple & Beaupre will be continued by the subscriber under the name and style of the old firm. From my old friends and the public generally, a continuance of the very liberal patronage which the former house received, is solicited.

B. BEAUPRE.

St. Paul, August 8, 1863. au15-1m

A FRIEND TO THE AFFLICTED.

I take this method of introducing to the public an article called Dr. Benjamin Durkee's or the Poor Man's Eye Water. This article is an Indian preparation, and is infallible in the cure of Sore Eyes, Sore Lips, Sore Mouth, Sore Nipples, Chafe, &c., therefore try it all who may be afflicted, and you will say as I do, it is the best article ever offered to the public. This article is warranted to cure or no cost. To be found at all the Druggists in the city and country. Price 25 cents a bottle. au12-2w*

ST. PAUL FEMALE SEMINARY will open its next session September 1st. Board and regular tuition $45 per quarter.

The proprietor has secured the services of Miss S. Etheridge, a graduate of Mrs. Willard's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., to instruct in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss E., besides having taught music in the South, has had charge for a time of the Musical Department in the Hamilton Female Seminary, N. Y., and is eminently qualified in her profession. Pupils who desire it, can take lessons in Vocal Music, training and developing the voice.

THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, under the care of C. G. Rihseldaffer, will open on the same day.

Address REV. J. G. RIHELDAFFER,
au8 d tw w* Corner St. Peter and Summit av.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Regents of the State University, at the Capitol in St. Paul, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M. A full attendance is requested.

HENRY A. SWIFT,
au5td President of the Board, *Ex Officio.*

WANTED,

At the Clifton House, Mankato, three good Girls—one competent to take charge of the cooking department. Liberal wages and steady employment will be given. au8-1m

1000 BUSHELS OATS,

100 Barrels Salt,
100 Barrels XX Flour,

For sale by GEO. E. SCHNABEL,
jy28 Cor. Jackson and Fourth-sts

WANTED,

A young man of good education and address to travel with an exhibition, as showman and explanatory lecturer. Salary liberal. Address, with references, Box 967, St. Paul, Min.
jy23-tf

LET THE PEOPLE KNOW IT!

LET ALL THE PEOPLE KNOW IT!!

A. H. WIMBISH, Jackson-st., is selling the choicest Family Groceries at the lowest market rate and delivering any where in the city without extra charge. au6

WANTED

TO RENT—A House within a few minutes walk of the Post Office. Would like a lease for one, two or three years. Possession desired either now or in the fall. Call at or address PRESS OFFICE.
jy30-tf

HORSE STRAYED AWAY—ON Friday night, a dark bay PONY, with saddle and briddle on. One of his hind feet was white, and had a small white spot on fore-head; mane full and glossy; was about 4 years old. Any one leaving it at Whitcher's Stable, or at the store of Hogan & Camp, will be liberally rewarded. au16

BOOK BINDERY AND Blank Book Manufactory.

The Press Printing Co.

Have in successful operation the largest and most complete Bindery in Minnesota, embracing the latest and most improved machinery. Employing only competent and careful workmen, and using the best material, they hope to continue to give satisfaction to all.

PAPER RULED TO ORDER,

AND TO ANY PATTERN,

LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, JOUR

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1863. NUMBER 212.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

Republican Union Convention.

The Republicans and all other unconditional Union men throughout the State of Minnesota, who are earnest and honest supporters of the Administration, and who will stand by it without fear or favor in all its efforts to crush rebellion and maintain the Union, and who desire to see no cessation of hostilities until the glorious old flag of our country shall wave over a reunited Republic, "without a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured,"—and all, in fine, who are uncompromisingly hostile to traitors, whether open, armed rebels in the South, or covert advocates in the North of a damaging and humiliating peace, will assemble in convention at St. Paul, at Ingersoll's Hall, on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Governor;
Lieutenant Governor;
Secretary of State;
State Treasurer;
Attorney General;
Auditor of State;
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by Delegates, who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka	2	Morrison	1
Benton	2	Mower	2
Blue Earth	4	Nicollet	3
Brown	2	Olmsted	6
Carver	3	Pine	1
Chisago	3	Ramsey	8
Dakota	7	Renville	1
Dodge	3	Rice	5
Farribault	1	Scott	3
Fillmore	9	Sherburne	1
Freeborn	3	Sibley	3
Hennepin	8	Stearns	3
Isanti	1	Steele	2
Goodhue	6	St. Louis	1
Henston	5	Wabashaw	7
Le Sueur	4	Winona	6
McLeod	1	Waseca	2
Meeker	1	Wright	3
Mille Lac	1	Washington	4

No Delegates will be admitted from unorganized or uninhabited counties, not enumerated above.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.

ROBT. F. FISK, Ch'n.
WILFORD L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
D. BLAKELY,
J. B. GILFILLAN,
BENJ. F. SMITH.

ST. PAUL, July 8, 1863.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK—THE COPPERHEADS DECLARE CIVIL WAR.

Since the Democratic Governor of New York, from the marble steps of City Hall, declared the wicked will of a Five Points mob to be supreme over the Congress and Government of the United States—and avowed himself their willing tool to nullify the law and stop the conscription—he has spared no effort to make his promise good, at any cost of national disaster, of official dishonor or of personal disrepute. At first, Mr. Seymour fancied that the outbreak itself would be sufficient to deter the Government from enforcing the conscription—and it will be remembered that, proceeding on certain false information, he hastened to make the official but premature announcement that the draft had been suspended.

When this mistake was discovered, the enraged Copperheads then made arrangements to stop the execution of the law by means of the State courts, where such judges as McConn were, eager for the opportunity to declare it unconstitutional, while Gov. Seymour stood ready to enforce their decrees.

The timely discovery of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court delivered by Taney, fixing the precise boundaries of State and Federal jurisdiction, and denying the right of State Courts to interfere with the processes of Federal authority, put an extinguisher on this attempt to array the State in armed revolution against the Federal Government, and create a diversion in favor of Jeff. Davis, upon a pretext of vindicating the legal rights of the State.

Instead of being discomfited by these failures, the Copperheads were only rendered more furiously determined to plunge the State into rebellion. And as they could allege no color of legal authority for a forcible prevention of the conscription, they have now determined to prevent it without veiling the nakedness of their treason by any flimsy pretext of a legal objection.

Accordingly Gov. Seymour wrote, some days ago, a long and elaborate letter to the President, demanding that the draft should be suspended in New York State, 'until its constitutionality could be tested before the Supreme Court of the United States, next December; and as one additional reason therefor, 'alleging the great unfairness of the enrollment, which, according to his showing, registered a much greater number of men in certain Democratic districts (New York city, for instance) in proportion to the population as found by the census of 1860, than in certain Republican districts.

The President's reply to this was, in substance, that the exigencies of the time would not allow him to wait till Mr. Seymour's doubts were satisfied by a decision of the Supreme Court, though he would be glad to have such a decision, and that if there was any mistake in the enrollment it should be corrected; that Time was too important to allow the draft to be stopped; but he would only draw the average quota of the districts claimed to have been favored from the districts claimed to have been prejudiced.

After this drawing," says the President, the districts referred to "will be carefully re-enrolled, *and agents of yours may, if you choose, witness every step of the process.*"

Now, it Gov. Seymour's objection to the draft really proceeded from a desire to remedy any supposed unfairness in the enrollment, what could have been more satisfactory than this? The President's letter absolutely takes away the last pretext of opposition. But Seymour does not so easily abandon the rebel cause. He returns to the charge with a rejoinder falser and more treasonable, if possible, than his first, closing with "you cannot, you will not, fail to right these gross wrongs," when the President had just assured him that every complaint should be investigated—every wrong righted.

It will be seen that Seymour reiterates the charge of the unfairness of the enrollment towards Democratic districts. An analysis, by the New York *Tribune*, of the statistics of the numbers enrolled and the troops furnished from different districts, shows that the charge is more specious than truthful.

The *Tribune* shows that while every Republican county has furnished its full quota under previous calls, there is a deficiency in the State at large, divided among the Democratic counties, of 27,969 men, of which deficiency 18,523 belong to the city of New York.

It is therefore apparent that New York city and other Seymour strongholds which have kept their men at home, ought to contain a greater number of enrollable persons than the others which have sent their full quota to the war.

The apparent unfairness is thus satisfactorily explained, and Seymour knows that if the State were re-enrolled, under his own eye, it would make little or no difference in the returns. This whole movement on his part has simply one object—to rescue the Rebellion from the destruction impending over it. The alleged grievance is simply a pretext for the auxiliary rebellion which, if his courage shall be equal to his wickedness, he is about to inaugurate in New York State. In proof of this purpose, we might refer to the vague and general threats of forcible opposition, contained in his first letter to the President; but it is enough to re-produce the following extract from his organ, the *World*. We invite the special attention of our readers to this bold pronunciamento of Rebellion by the Copperheads of New York:

Mr. Lincoln is politically blind if he does not perceive that this question is *fast passing beyond the domain of argument*. More Democrats will be left in New York than he can take away conscripts to the war, and it behooves him to consider whether our armies in the South will be really strengthened by a proceeding *which will create a necessity for large armies in every loyal State.*

Other articles in the same paper are in the same seditious strain. One especially calls upon the Democrats to prepare for a forcible resistance to the draft, and distinctly foreshadows an organized attempt at revolution in the Northern States. No one can be so blind as not to see that this is the fixed purpose of the Democratic leaders. As fast as they have been driven from one pretext they have fastened upon another, but their violence rises in proportion to the absence of any excuse, and finally when their last pretended grievance is redressed before it is proved, they proceed to proclaim civil war from the sheer want of a foundation on which to wage a political opposition.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

As it grows more and more evident that the great rebellion is in its death throes, the question is forcing itself upon all thoughtful minds, "what then?" When the rebellion shall be subdued and United States armies shall have carried United States laws again over the territory of the seceded states, do the former state governments again revive "with powers unimpaired?" Or did these states cease to exist as states of the Union, when they and all their inhabitants became, as decided unanimously by the U. S. Supreme Court, "public enemies," leaving only to our government the right and duty of maintaining United States authority over the territory once constituting the states of South Carolina, Mississippi, &c.?

These questions must be met before long, and we cannot ponder them too thoughtfully.

We invite the careful perusal by our readers of the letter of Mr. Whiting, published this morning on our inside. It is the ablest paper upon the subject that has yet met our eyes, and will well repay a careful examination.

Another very able argument upon the same subject will be found in the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which we shall reproduce in the PRESS whenever we can afford the space.

We also refer our readers to the synopsis of the opposite theories of reconstruction given by the *Philadelphia Ledger*—chiefly to point out the fallacy of its objection to what it calls the "radical Abolition theory." It says:

According to this theory the subsequent Union would no longer be one of sovereign and equal State powers. The States in rebellion having lost their sovereignty by conquest, would no longer be the equals nor possess the same political rights and powers as the States which conquered them.

This is an obvious misstatement of the theory which it is reviewing. Whenever the inhabitants of the conquered territory passed from the territorial condition to the position of States—having accepted the terms imposed by Congress as conditions of admission to the Union—they would then be sovereign and equal States, and having regained by submission the sovereignty they lost by conquest, would be the equals of, and possess the same political rights and powers, as other States.

It is, of course, too early to attempt a positive definition of the *status* of the conquered territory for several reasons, the first of which is, that it is not yet conquered; and the second is, that the policy of the Government will necessarily be determined by the *animus* of the conquered population. It is not impossible that a policy which will be found practicable in Tennessee or Louisiana will prove impossible as applied to South Carolina, and that only in the most implacable districts it may be necessary for the Government to fall back on the judicial construction of its belligerent rights, and of the inherent constitutional supremacy of Congress over a territory deprived by Rebellion of any other Government.

We may here venture to express the hope that the convention which meets today will not embarrass the canvass by the introduction of new and doubtful issues, or the premature affirmation of a policy on this question which must at any rate be developed by events yet in the uncertain future. Neither the time nor the progress of the discussion is yet ripe for the deliberate announcement of a settled policy.

LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

We present below a nearly complete list of the Delegates to the State Convention which meets this morning. There are but nine delegates whose names we have been unable to obtain. They represent Brown county, which is entitled to two delegates, and Isanti, McLeod, Meeker, Mille Lac, Pine, Renville, and St. Louis counties, each of which are entitled to one delegate:

ANOKA, 2—E. H. Davis, F. M. Stowell.
BENTON, 2—Levi Wheeler, Wm. B. Luther.
BLUE EARTH, 4—J. T. Williams, E. P. Freeman, E. P. Evans, Thos. Pugh.
CARVER, 3—W. B. Griswold, Ernst Heyd, J. S. Letford.
CHISAGO, 2—L. K. Stannard, Smith Ellison.
DAKOTA, 7—Judge Renick, J. P. Reese, D. B. Truax, Irving Todd, Moses Bixler, Ditus Day, J. S. Hazleton.
DODGE, 3—I. H. Clark, J. E. Bancroft, G. L. Tarbell.
DOUGLAS, 1—L. R. Bentley.
FARIBAUT 1.—H. W. Holley.
FILLMORE 9.—G. A. Hayes, C. D. Sherwood, Reuben Whittemore, L. O. Bliss, A. H. Butler, J. B. Frazer, Wm. Chalfant, E. McMurtrie, Luke Miller.
FREEBORN, 3.—Wm. Morin, A. H. Bartlett, E. P. Skinner.
HENNEPIN, 8.—M. Sites, J. S. Pillsbury, H. Fletcher, Allen Harmon, R. B. Gibson, William Finch, Capt. D. C. Smith, F. A. Jennison.
GOODHUE, 6.—O. Densmore, M. S. Chandler, E. A. Sargent, I. M. Gates, Thos. McMans, S. R. Merrill.
HOUSTON, 5.—L. Thornton, Daniel Cameron, M. S. Thomson, Geo. F. Potter, D. L. Clements.
LE SUEUR, 4.—W. W. Mayo, L. Z. Rogers, E. B. Strong, Geo. Virtue.
MORRISON, 1.—T. Elwell.
MOWER, 2.—David A. Hudson, Ormzo Allen.
NICOLLET, 3.—Joseph Reynolds, William Schimmel, Gen. M. B. Stone.
OLMSTED, 6.—R. Reynolds, Thomas Brooks, J. P. Moulton, O. P. Whitcomb, J. A. Leonard, O. A. Hawley.
RAMSEY, 8.—Geo. A. Nourse, C. E. Mayo, J. C. Zirkelbach, W. B. Dean, Dr. J. H. Stewart, R. H. Fitz, R. Knaphelde, J. W. Murray.
RICE, 5.—Levi Nutting, G. W. Tower, C. A. Wheaton, A. H. Bullis, J. E. Albaugh.
SCOTT, 5.—S. B. Strait, W. W. Strait, L. M. Brown, R. B. Young, H. W. Stone.
SHERBURNE, 1.—Wm. Upton, Jr.
STEELE, 3.—Andrew M. Bench, Matthew Breidlsthad, Adam Bench, Jr.
STEARNS, 3.—H. Z. Mitchell, N. P. Clark, O. D. Webb.
STEELE, 2.—N. M. Donaldson, Alexander Chambers.
WABASHAW, 7.—J. L. Armstrong, J. M. Willis, A. G. Foster, J. R. Creighton, J. D. Jaqueth, L. Steinbone, C. E. Woodward.
WINONA, 6.—H. M. Clark, E. Baker, Wm. R. Ross, Z. Thayer, J. J. Randall, F. S. Buck.
WASECA, 2.—S. J. Willis, J. C. Johnson.
WATONWAN, 1.—C. G. Mullen.
WRIGHT, 3.—H. J. G. Croswell, J. D. Wheelock, —— Farnham.
WASHINGTON, 4.—Louis Hospes, G. M. Seymour, Orange Walker, Judge Thomas.

RICE COUNTY.

At the Republican Union Convention of Rice county, held at Farribault on the 15th inst., the following delegates were chosen to the Convention, viz:

Levi Nutting, G. W. Tower, C. A. Wheaton, A. H. Bullis, and J. E. Albaugh.

The following county ticket was at the same time nominated, viz:

Representatives—A. N. Nourse, of Northfield, and A. H. Bullis, of Sargent.
Judge of Probate—D. H. Frost, of Northfield.
County Attorney—R. A. Mott, of Faribault.
Sheriff—J. S. Fuller, of Faribault.
Treasurer—G. W. Tower, of Faribault.
Register of Deeds—John Mullin, of Faribault.
Court Commissioner—C. C. Perkins, of Faribault.
Coroner—L. W. Dennison, of Faribault.
County Surveyor—John Ottmah.

THE CONVENTION.

The character of the gentlemen who compose the State Convention which assembles at Ingersoll's Hall to-day, is a sufficient assurance that they will place no names on the Union ticket which will not be worthy the hearty and generous support of all loyal men of all parties throughout the State.

Let the Platform be equally unexceptionable. We trust it will not be forgotten that the *suppression of the Rebellion* is the only question now in order. Let no new question be raised to distract the support of loyal men from this simple issue.

"Who Shall be Governor!"

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

Regret has been frequently expressed that in our State so few "leading men" are to be found whose talents and experience qualify them for the discharge of duties connected with the prominent offices of government. I do not share in this regret, but remembering how deeply our country has suffered from the proverbially dangerous errors of "great men," I rather rejoice in the necessity which I trust will compel us, in the selection of candidates, to look after those sterling virtues so needed in the administration of public affairs, but which are not indispensable to the character of a popular and successful politician.

Claiming the privileges of an independent voter, I shall make no apology for saying that my candidate for Governor—and the same conclusions will apply to the other important officials—must be:

1st. Fully identified in word and deed with the support of the Federal Administration—believing that policy utterly unsound and ruinous which seeks to secure votes by the nomination of men who in the mighty struggle in which the nation is engaged occupy an uncertain and so far a treasonable position.

2d. In searching for the right man, I would inquire whether he had been honest and careful in the details of his private business, because inasmuch as the greater contains the less, so he cannot manage public affairs successfully who neglects or mismanages his own. I am aware that by this rule many hungry applicants might be rejected, yet I believe that if it was generally adopted there would be less of truth in the remark that "office-seekers are men who have tried every thing else and failed."

3d. My candidate must not be indifferent to the influence of "intoxicating drinks" upon the public service, or in private life lend his example to their use either in public or private.

These views, I believe, will harmonize with those of a large majority of my fellow citizens, and I respectfully inquire, therefore, whether the time is not propitious for attempting to put them in practice? The duties of the Governor are the duties of a patriotic man of business. They are not intricate in detail, or found in the deep mazes of science or philosophy. The intelligent disposition to execute judgment between a man and his neighbor; that integrity which cannot be soiled by a bribe, and looks for the highest reward in the smiles of an approving conscience—are pre-eminent qualifications for a successful Chief Magistrate.

We have such men in the community. I need not name them. But I should greatly rejoice if the State should honor itself by selecting its representatives from the "nobility of working men." W. R. SMITH.

MINNEAPOLIS, 1863.

DIED.

In St. Anthony, August 3d 1863, CLARRISSA JANE, aged 8 years and 8 days, daughter of Stuart and Eveline M. Seelye.

New Advertisements.

BEANS! BEANS!! BEANS!!!

Farmers and others bring your Beans to me and get your Cash for them.

L. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner Bailey and Third Street.
St. Paul, Aug. 16, 1863. 16:d2w

AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY NEXT AT NINE O'CLOCK,

FAIRCHILD & MARCH

SELL DRY GOODS AT AUCTION,

And at the same time will close out two small

CONSIGNMENTS OF NOTIONS.

Sale at our store rooms, Rogers' Block, Third-st., one square above the Bridge.

au19-1t FAIRCHILD & MARCH.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY.—The report of the above named Company, as presented by the President to the Board of Directors at their semi-annual meeting held at a recent date, fully illustrates the business qualities of a successful Company, and at once determines the fact that talent will prevail.

Without diving into the workings of this Company very deeply, or enlarging on its prosperity, we refer our readers to the statement given below, with only this simple fact, that the net gain of this Company during the past six months is nearly $300,000—a thing unparalleled in insurance history, and which will verify the statements we have heretofore made in regard to this King of Insurance Companies, and a perfect "HOME" for its patrons.

HOME INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1863	2,007,530 91
Liabilities	69,581 25

Abstract of the Twentieth Semi-Annual Statement, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1863.

ASSETS.

Cash balance in Bank	$77,063 34
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on real estate	813,092 50
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	217,617 00
United States Stocks (market value)	446,785 78
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds (market value)	158,600 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	109,150 00
Real Estate	49,917 75
Interest due on 1st of July, 1863 (of which $25,605.96 has since been received)	27,367 51
Balance in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission from Agents, on 1st July (of which $21,428.13 has since been received)	59,833 27
Bills receivable (for premiums on Inland Risks)	47,030 17
Government stamps on hand	314 29
Other property (miscellaneous items)	18,027 86
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office	2,724 44
Total	$2,007,530 91

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding 1st July, 1863	$68,911 25
Due stockholders on account seventeenth and eighteenth dividends	670 00
Total	$69,581 25

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice President.
JOHN MCGEE, Secretary.
New York, July 21, 1863.

BORUP & OAKES,
au19-2w Agents, St. Paul.

WE WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF OUR FINE

Patent Leather Boots

At $5.25,

The Best Boot in America,

AND WORTH ALL OF EIGHT DOLLARS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PITCH IN.

S. KILPATRICK.

St. Paul, Feb. 27, 1863. feb27-1y

CORN FOR SALE.

A small lot at J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.'s Warehouse. Enquire of

au18-1w MARTIN BUTLER.

SPORTSMEN ATTENTION.

A fine assortment of Shot and Bar Lead, Just received by

au19-1w J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON RENEWED.

FORT SUMTER REPORTED BREACHED.

The Engagement in Progress Last Monday.

OUR ENTIRE FLEET INSIDE THE BAR.

BRAGG AT CHATTANOOGA WITH 25,000 MEN.

Lee Making a Reconnoissance in Force.

HUNDREDS OF REBELS DESERTING.

Johnston at Brandon, Miss., with Two-Thirds of his Army.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Large Quantity of Army Supplies Run the Blockade at Wilmington.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Piratical Depredations—Comments of the English and French Press on American Affairs—The Conscription not Intended to Menace England—Reply to Russia on the Polish Question.

NEW YORK, August 17.

The new steamer City of Washington from Liverpool the 4th and Queenstown the 5th arrived to-day.

The ship Constitution from Philadelphia for Valparaiso was captured the 25th of June by the pirate Georgia, and released on giving bonds. The crew arrived at Pernambuco.

The ship City of Bath from Callao for Antwerp was at Pernambuco, after having been captured by the pirate Georgia and released on ransom.

Reports say that the bark Conrad, captured by the Alabama on the 18th of June, was armed by her and not destroyed.

The ship Sunrise from Liverpool for New York was, it seems, captured by the Florida, lat. 49, lon. 78, and released on a ransom bond for $60,000.

The change of tone on the part of the London *Saturday Review*, hitherto one of the strongest advocates of secession, in England, excites much comment. That journal looks upon the recent federal victories as great if not decisive, and in a measure gives up the cause of the South as virtually lost.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce held its half yearly meeting on the 3rd. The speakers expressed the opinion that the American war is not far from its close,—including James Spence, the notorious secession advocate.

The Polish National Government had ordered a forced loan of 21,000,000 florins. A note from the same source rejects every compromise not based upon the independence of Poland, and the boundaries of 1772.

Several insurgent leaders were hung at Warsaw.

Advices are said to have reached Paris from New York, that the Government has definitely renounced the conscription, and the fact is attributed to the progress of pacific ideas in the North.

The Polish question is unchanged.

Paris journals charge England with heading back from the identical question, and says France should take a decided step to place the responsibility of the solution on England.

The journals also assert that no understanding as to replies to Russia is yet arrived at.

The London *Herald* asserts that England and Austria are completely in accordance, and will simply demand for Poland those treaty rights which Russia in substance acknowledges, and shows a disposition to concede.

Rumors of an intended outbreak at Warsaw on the 9th, are current.

The London *Times*, in an editorial upon American affairs, as depicted by the advices by the Great Eastern and Asia, regards the Federal successes checked, and the Confederates as having rallied and offered something of the old determined resistance. It says, in point of fact, the Federals are for the moment spiritless; their victories have been considerable, but they do not seem to see the way to follow them up. Such a difficulty is not likely to be lessened if they continue to press into the Confederate country. The *Times* says, that under these circumstances it is a stroke of smart policy of the New York papers to decree that the new draft for 300,000 men is intended only for a war with Great Britain; but with Gen. Lee still threatening them upon the Potomac, the Federal Government will find enough on their hands at home; however, they have, no doubt, a right to resort to any clap-trap or violence to enforce the conscription, for it is quite evident, that if they cannot re-inforce their armies, their invasion in the South must come to a stand.

The *Daily News* looks upon events in a totally different light. The latest news, it says, records a number of additional federal advantages, which show that the Union forces are turning to account their recent victories by pushing forward at every point of their extended line. The *News* remarks that time is effectually fighting the battles of the Union.

The three Powers—France, England and Austria—are fully resolved to send their replies to the Russian note. They will send separate replies, and also a collusive and identical note.

CAPE RACE, August 17.

The Asia from Liverpool the 8th and Queenstown the 8th, passed Sunday with two days later news.

England, France and Austria have agreed to send a common note to Russia.

An iron ram, building in England, for Russia has been hurried off incomplete.

It is reported that Russia declines meeting with the German kings.

The London *Globe* asserts, apparently on authority, that an assurance has been received that the American conscription was not intended as a menace to England. It says there is no interruption of general amity between the two countries.

The rebel loan was quoted on the 7th at 27 to 25 discount.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Speculations Concerning Future Movements—Reports from Deserters.—Rebel Troops Deserting in Force.—Heavy Firing Heard.—It Proves to be an Engagement with Stuarts cavalry.

NEW YORK, August 18.

(*Tribune's Special.*)—Deserters report the movement of portions of Lee's army in the direction of Fredericksburg, for the purpose of flanking Gen. Meade on the left. Scouts report all quiet as to any movement.

The rebels are engaged in throwing up earthworks.

Part of Longstreet's corp are at United States Ford.

The disposition of our forces has been made to prevent any advance of the enemy.

Everything continues quiet.

The report that Lee had crossed a portion of his forces over the Rappahannock has been proved untrue by our cavalry.

The army holds itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice, so that any attempt on the part of Lee to advance will be promptly met.

The *Herald* has the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, August 16.

A contraband deserted from Lee's army yesterday forenoon and came within our lines. He reports Wednesday morning the whole of Lee's army, with the exception of A. P. Hill's corps, moved from Culpepper Court House by Fredericksburg road. He also confirms the story of demoralized Tennessee and Alabama troops. Those from North Carolina in Hill's corps have openly revolted and swear they will fight no longer. Mississippi troops are clamorous to be sent home. The contraband deserter's story of the movement is fully confirmed by reports from our scouts.

On Saturday a large force of rebel infantry and cavalry, with some artillery, made its appearance on the south bank of the Rappahannock, above Falmouth.

Another story is they crossed at Fredericksburg Friday night, but I consider the report of their crossing highly improbable.

News from the front this morning is cheering, inasmuch as it points to the termination of our term of non-aetion. We are all momentarily expecting orders to pull up stakes.

Heavy firing has been distinctly heard since 3 o'clock this morning in a southeasterly direction, apparently in the neighborhood of Banks or United States Ford. Firing is rapid and constant, and a battle is evidently going on. Large bodies of troops were moving yesterday, marching by rail, and that our advance has come up with the rebels, may safely be inferred from the noise this morning.

The Washington special to the *Herald* says: This morning the enemy made a demonstration on the left of our army, and heavy cannonading ensued for some time. No intelligence concerning results reached Washington to-day; but it is believed the movement was nothing more than a reconnoissance in force for the purpose of feeling our position.

Lee's army is reported to be moving in a south-easterly course, and there can be no doubt the region of Culpepper and Gordonsville will soon be entirely evacuated by the enemy.

The *Times* special says, Marks, the deserter from Lee's army, came down the Valley by way of Staunton, Harrisburg and Strasburg. He saw but few troops on the way.

Imboden was at Strasburg. He had two brigades of cavalry, and two battery's of artillery.

The fight at Sniekersville was between detached portions of different regiments. Georgians and North Carolinians deserted bringing with them their arms. They attacked Stuart's cavalry at Sniekersville road then, and succeeded in getting to Northeness.

Marks saw about 100 soldiers. Georgians, North Carolinians, Alabamians, and Texans on their way home, having openly deserted. Blue Ridge Mountains are alive with stragglers and deserters, who have their arms with them. So numerous are they that in travelling along the mountain sides they have made path. The Provost Guards stationed along the line are afraid to interfere with them on account of their numbers, save when travelling alone.

Advices received to-night from the Army of the Potomac, state that the artillery firing heard early this morning in the direction of Dumfries is supposed to have been occasioned by our cavalry engaging Stuart, who has a small force of his cavalry in that neighborhood.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Sumter in a Bad Plight—Reported Breached on One Side—An Engagement in Progress Last Monday—Our Whole Fleet Inside the Bar.

NEW YORK, August 18.

A Fortress Monroe letter to the *Herald* says: "I am informed that Sumter is in a bad plight. Our navy and long range guns are playing havoc on its walls, and it is stated the side opposed to our batteries is already breached.

WASHINGTON, August 18.

A dispatch was received this morning by the Government, dated the 17th, from a distinguished military officer in Tennessee, stating that the Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 14th announces that the bombardment of Charleston began on the 15th, and the firing from Gilmore's land battery on Morris Island and from the monitors was carefully directed against Fort Sumter. The combined land and naval forces of the federals seemed to be engaged.

The information published in the *Rebel* was received at Chattanooga by telegraph from Charleston, and stated that the fight was going on when the paper went to press on Monday.

The officer who communicates to the Government the contents of the *Rebel* says the editor instead of manifesting the least good feeling over the situation of affairs at Charleston expresses the most positive gloom.

The *Rebel* states that the Ironsides and all the Monitors were not only in the action but that their whole fleet and a large number of transports were inside the bar during the engagement.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Blockade Runners Supply Rebel Army at Wilmington—Author of the Peace Articles in the Raleigh Standard.

NEWBERNE, N. C., Aug. 15.

A conscript just from Wilmington, N. C., reports that within the past few days seventeen large steamers have arrived at that port, having run the blockade, loaded with stores for the rebel army, among which are 96,000 English rifles, 160,000 army blankets, 131,000 ready made army uniforms, 23,000 cases ready made army shoes, 11 locomotives, 6 rifle cannon heavy calibre, and five cargoes railroad iron, and skilful men accompany them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

According to private letters received here, the article in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 11th inst., throwing the entire responsibility of the present war upon the secessionists, denouncing the treachery of the Confederate Government, and asking for peace, &c., was written by the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons and President of the State cabinet.

It is further stated by the correspondent, that Governor Vance approved of the publication of the article, copies of which have been furnished the President and members of the cabinet.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Guerrillas Driven Out—Bragg at Chattanooga—Johnston at Brandon, Miss.

CINCINNATI, August 18.

The *Commercial's* Cairo dispatch says West Tennessee is cleared of guerrillas. Col. Powell, commanding the brigade that went north, captured Col. Campbell of the 23d Tennessee, 10 captains, 12 lieutenants, and 30 privates.

Col. Hatch, 2d Iowa, went to Paris, drove out Richardson's, Biffle's, and Wilson's guerrilla, and 1st Alabama cavalry, and returned to Glendale with 10 prisoners. The 18th Missouri captured one captain and five privates in the vicinity of Ripley.

Bragg is at Chattanooga, with 25,000 men. He has lost 10,000 by desertion.

Johnson's army, numbering 25,000 is at Brandon. It has lost one-third by desertion.

The mountains of North Alabama are full of deserters from Johnston's and Bragg's armies.

The gunboat Cincinnati has been raised, but is now undergoing repairs at Vicksburg.

Gov. S. Porter of Alabama issued an address to the citizens of that State urging upon them the impressment of valuables into the confederate service.

Bell-Everetts Assembled.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 18.

The Constitutional Union meeting convened. The object appears to be for consultation on the subject of the next President, and organizing in different States the old Whig Bell-and-Everett element.

Representatives from several States were present, including Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Wisconsin.

It is expected that a definite course will be determined on to-night.

An address to the people is contemplated.

Terrible Accident by Fire.

NEW YORK, August 17.

Information was received here this afternoon of the destruction by fire of Hurst's Shoddy mill at Cohoes, and the burning to death of one hundred of the female operatives. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the only means of safety left the women were the windows. Some were so terror stricken they surrendered themselves to their fate and perished in the building. Others fell from the windows into the fire. Many were badly injured by jumping to the ground. 25 are missing, 15 of whom are reported burned to death.

The Revolution in Honduras.

NEW YORK, August 17.

The steamer America has arrived from Greytown. Gen. Chammoras, one of the revolutionist leaders of Nicaragua, was recently killed in a skirmish near the frontier of Honduras.

The war seemed about over. Reports said Dr. Seguin of San Salvador had been sent to the United States to raise a force of adventurers to aid in the war against the Central American States.

An Execution—Chief Quarter Master.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.

Private Hiram Reynolds of the 82nd Indiana, was hung to-day for murder of Washington Mosier, of the same regiment.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, has been assigned to Chief Quarter Mastership, Department of Cumberland.

The river is falling, with three feet on the shoals.

Eighteen Thousand troops to be Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

It was ascertained to-day on enquiry at the Bureau of the Commissary General of prisoners, that it is proposed to exchange 18,000 of the paroled prisoners for the equal number the South has in its possession belonging to our army. The arrangement is expected to be made to-night.

PALMER'S PURE VINEGAR, FOR PICKLING AND FAMILY USE.

We would inform the public generally, that we are again manufacturing the above celebrated Vinegar, at our old place on Sibley-st, St. Paul. We are prepared to furnish the city and country trade at as *low prices* as *Pure* Vinegar can be bought in any market. Country orders will receive prompt attention.

jy19-3m C. C. LEWIS & CO.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE RETURN OF REBELLIOUS STATES TO THE UNION.

Letter from Hon. Wm. Whiting.

To the Union League of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter has been received, in which you have done me the honor of requesting me to address the members of the Union League of Philadelphia upon subjects connected with the present state of public affairs.

I have expected, until recently, to be able to comply with your invitation; but as my engagements will, for the present, place it out of my power to do so, I beg permission to make a few suggestions for your consideration.

DANGERS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS OF THE WAR.

However brilliant the success of our military operations has been, the country is encompassed by dangers. Two wars are still waged between the citizens of the United States—a war of arms and a war of ideas. Achievements in the field cannot much outstrip the victories of the forum. While we fix our attention upon the storied fortunes of our heroic armies, and trace their marches over hills and valleys made memorable forever all time by their disasters or their triumphs; while our brothers and sons are ruddily torn from their homes, and the words of the mother and sister record in the family the fearful glory of the fallen brave; while the movements of our vast armies, in all the pomp, pride and circumstance of our glorious war—the thunder of their guns—the news of their brilliant success till the head and heart, let us not forget that there is another war waged by men not less brave, for victories not less renowned than are won on battle-fields.

The deadly struggle is between civilization and barbarism—freedom and slavery—republicanism and aristocracy—loyalty and treason.

The true patriot will watch with profound interest the fortunes of this intellectual and moral conflict, because the issue involves the country's safety, prosperity, and honor. If victory shall crown the efforts of those brave men who believe and trust in God, then shall all this bloody sacrifice be consecrated, and the years of suffering shall exalt us among the nations; if we fail, no triumph of brute force can compensate the world for our unfathomable degradation.

Let us then endeavor to appreciate the difficulties of our present position.

Of several subjects to which, were it now in my power, I would ask your earnest attention, I can speak of one only.

As the success of the Union cause shall become more certain and apparent to the enemy in various localities, they will lay down arms and cease fighting. Their bitter and deep-rooted hatred of the Government and of all Northern men who are not traitors, and of all southern men who are loyal, will still remain interwoven in every fiber of their hearts, and will be made, if possible, more intense by the humiliation of conquest and subjection. The foot of the conqueror planted upon their proud necks will not sweeten their tempers, and their defiant and treacherous nature will seek to revenge itself in murders, assassinations, and all underhand methods of venting a spite which they dare not manifest by open war, and in driving out of their borders all loyal men. To suppose that Union sentiment will remain in any considerable number of men, among a people who have strained every nerve and made every sacrifice to destroy the Union, indicates dishonesty, insanity, or feebleness of intellect.

The inhabitants of the conquered districts will begin by claiming the right to exercise the powers of government, and under their construction of State rights to get control of the lands, personal property, slaves, free blacks, and poor whites, and a legalized power, through the instrumentality of State laws made to answer their own purposes, to oppose and prevent the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States within districts of the country inhabited by them.

Thus, for instance: When South Carolina shall have ceased fighting she will say to the President. "We have now laid down our arms; we submit to the authority of the United States Government. You may restore your custom-houses, your courts of justice, and if we hold any public property we give it up; we now have chosen Senators and Representatives to Congress, and demand their admission, and the full establishment of all our State rights, and our restoration to all our former privileges and immunity as citizens of the United States."

This demand is made by men who are traitors at heart; men who hate and despise the Union; men who never had a patriotic sentiment; men who, if they could, would hang every friend of the government. But, for the sake of getting power into their own hands by our concession, which they cannot obtain by fighting, and for the sake of avoiding their national crimes, they will demand restoration under the guise of claiming state rights.

What will be the consequence of yielding to such a demand?

They will gain the right of managing their affairs according to their will and pleasure, and not according to the will and pleasure of the people of the United States.

They will be enabled by the intervention of their State laws and State courts to put and maintain themselves in effectual and perpetual opposition to the laws and Constitution of the United States, as they have done, for thirty-five years past. They will have the power to pass such local laws as will effectually exclude all Northern men, all soldiers, all free blacks and all persons and things which shall be inconsistent with the theory of making slavery the corner-stone of their local government, and they may make slavery perpetual, in violation of the laws of the United States and proclamations of the President. They may continue the enforcement of those classes of laws against free speech and freedom of the press, which will forever exclude popular education and all other means of moral, social, and political advancement.

They may send back to Congress the same traitors and conspirators who have once betrayed the country into civil war, and who will thwart and embarrass all measures tending to restore the Union by harmonizing the interests and institutions of the people: and so, being introduced into camp, as the wooden horse into Troy, gain by fraud and treason that which they could not achieve by feats of arms. The insanity of state-rights doctrines will be nourished and strengthened by admitting back a conquered people as our equals, and its baneful influences cannot be estimated.

The solemn pledge of freedom offered to the colored citizens by Congress and by the proclamation must be broken, and the country and the government covered with unspeakable infamy. Even foreign nations might then justly consider us guilty of treachery to the cause of humanity and civilization.

Suppose, to-day, the rebellion quelled and the question put, Will you now give to your enemy the power of making your laws?

Eastern Virginia, Florida, and Louisiana are now knocking at the door of Congress for admission into the Union. Men come to Washington, chosen by a handful of associates; elevated by revolution to unaccustomed dignity; representing themselves as Union men, and earnest to have state rights bestowed on their constituents.

If their constituents are clothed with the power to constitute a State, into whose hands will that power fall?

Beware of committing yourselves to the fatal doctrine of recognizing the existence, in the Union, of States which have been declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion. For, by this new device of the enemy—this new version of the poisonous state rights doctrine—the secessionists will be able to get back by fraud what they failed to get by fighting. Do not permit them, without proper safeguards, to resume in your councils in the Senate and in the House the power which their treason has stripped from them.

Do not allow old States, with their constitutions still unaltered, to resume state powers.

Be true to the Union men of the South; not to the designing politicians of the border States. The rebellious States contain ten times as many traitors as loyal men. The traitors will have a vast majority of the votes. Clothed with State rights under our Constitution, they will crush out every Union man by the irresistible power of their legislation. If you would be true to the Union men of the South, you must not bind them hand and foot, and deliver them over to their bitterest enemies.

Beware of entangling yourselves with the technical doctrine of forfeitures of state rights, as such doctrines admit, by necessary implication, the operation of a code of laws and of corresponding civil rights, the existence of which you deny.

The solution of all our difficulty rests in the enforcement against our public enemy, of our belligerent rights of civil war.

When the insurrection commenced by illegal acts of secession and by certain exhibitions of force against the Government, in distant parts of the country, it was supposed that the insurgents might be quelled and peace restored without requiring a large military force, and without involving those who did not actively participate in overt acts of treason.

Hence the government, relying upon the patriotism of the people, and confident in its strength, exhibited a generous forbearance toward the insurrection.

When, at last, 75,000 of the militia were called out, the President still relied upon the Union sentiment of the South, still announced the intention not to interfere with loyal men, but, on the contrary, to regard their rights as still under the protection of the Constitution. The action of Congress was in accordance with this policy. The war waged by this Government was then a personal war, a war against rebels; a war prosecuted in the hope and belief that the body of the people were still friendly to the Union, who, temporarily overborne, would soon right themselves by the aid of the army. Hence Congress declared and the President proclaimed that it was not their object to injure loyal men; to interfere with their rights or their domestic institutions.

This position of the government toward the rebellious States was just, forbearing and magnanimous, while the citizens thereof were generally loyal. But the revolution swept onward. The entire circle of the Southern States abandoned the Union, and carried with them all the border States which they could influence or control.

Having set up a new government for themselves; having declared war against us; having sought foreign alliances; having passed acts of non-intercourse; having seized the public property, and made attempts to invade States which refused to serve their cause; having refused and maintained large armies and an incipient navy; assuming in all respects to act as an independent, hostile nation, at war with the United States—claiming belligerent rights as an independent people alone could claim them, and offering to enter into treaties of alliance with foreign countries and of treaties of peace with ours—under these circumstances they were no longer merely insurgents and rebels, but became a belligerent public enemy. The war was no longer against "certain persons" in the rebellious States. It became a territorial war—that is to say, a war by all persons situated in the belligerent territory against the United States.

If we were in a war with England, every Englishman would become a public enemy irrespective of his personal feelings toward America. However friendly he might be toward America, his ships on the sea would be liable to capture; himself would be liable to be killed in battle, or his property situated in this country would be subject to confiscation.

By a similar rule of the law of nations, when er two nations are at war, every subject of one belligerent nation is a public enemy of the other.

An individual may be a personal friend and at the same time a public enemy to the United States. The law of war defines international relations.

When the civil war in America became a territorial war, every citizen residing in the belligerent districts became a public enemy, irrespective of his private sentiments, whether loyal or disloyal, friendly or hostile, Unionist or Secessionist, guilty or innocent.

As public enemies the belligerents have claimed to be exchanged as prisoners of war, instead of admitting our right to hang them as murderers and pirates. As public enemies they claim the right to make war upon us, in plain violation of many of the obligations they would have admitted if they acknowledged the obligations or claimed the protection of our Constitution.

If they had claimed any State rights under our Constitution, they would not have violated every one of the provisions thereof, limiting the powers of the States. Asserting no such rights, they claim immunity from all obligations as States, or as a people—to this government or to the United States.

Two questions must be considered.

1. When did the rebellion become a territorial, civil war?

2. What are the rights of the enemy under the laws of war?

The first question has been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Hiawatha, decided on the 9th of March, 1863. In that case, which should be read and studied by every citizen of the Union, the members of the court differed in opinion as to the time when the war became territorial. The majority decided that when the fact of general hostilities existed the war was territorial, and the Supreme Court was bound to take judicial cognizance thereof. The minority argued that as Congress alone has power to declare war, so Congress alone has power to recognize the existence of war; and they contended that it was not until the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, commonly called the Non-Intercourse act, that a state of civil, territorial war was legitimately recognized. All the judges agree in the position "that since July 13, 1961, there has existed between the United States and the Confederate States a civil, territorial war."

"That since that time the United States have full belligerent rights against all persons residing in the districts declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion."

That the laws of war, "whether that war be civil or *inter gentes*, coverts every citizen of the hostile state into a public enemy and treats him accordingly, whatever may have been his previous conduct."

That all the rights derived from the laws of war, many now, since 1861, be lawfully and constitutionally exercised against all the citizens of the districts in rebellion.

Such being the law of the land, as declared by the Supreme Court, in order to ascertain what are the legal or constitutional rights of public enemies we have only to refer to the settled principles of belligerent law of nations, or the laws of war.

Some of the laws of war are stated in the dissenting opinion in the case above mentioned.

A state of foreign war instantly annuls the most solemn treaties between nations. It terminates all obligations in the nature of compacts or contracts at the option of the party obligated thereby. It destroys all claims of one belligerent upon another, except those which may be sanctioned by a treaty of peace. A civil, territorial war has the same effect, excepting only that the sovereign may treat the rebels as subjects as well as belligerents.

Hence civil war, in which the belligerents have become territoral enemies, instantly annuls all rights or claims of public enemies against the United States, under the constitution or laws, whether the constitution be called a compact, a treaty, or a covenant, and whether the parties to it were states in their sovereign capacity, or to the people of the United States as individuals.

Any other result would be as incomprehensible as it would be mischievous. A public enemy cannot, lawfully, claim the right of entering Congress and voting down the measures taken to subdue him!

Why not? Because we are a public enemy; because, by becoming a public enemy, he has annulled and lost his rights in the Government, and can never regain them except by our consent.

If the inhabitants of a large part of the United States have, by becoming public enemies, surrendered and annulled their former rights, the question arises can they recover them? Such rights cannot be regained by reason of their having ceased to fight. The character of a public enemy having once been stamped upon them by the laws of war, remains fixed until it shall have been by our consent removed.

To stop fighting does not make them cease to be public enemies, because they may have laid down their arms for want of powder, not for want of will. Peace does not restore the noble dead who have fallen a sacrifice to treason. Nor does it revive the rights once extinguished by civil, terrible war. The *land of the Union* belongs to the people of the United States, subject to the rights of individual ownership. Each person inhabiting those sections of the country declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion, has the right to what belongs to a public enemy, and no more. He can have no right to take any part in our government. That right does not belong to an enemy of the country, while he is waging war or after he has been subdued. A public enemy has a right to participate in or to assume the government of the United States only when he has conquered the United States. We find in this well settled doctrine of belligerent law the solution of all questions in relation to state rights. After the inhabitants of a district have become public enemies they have no rights, either state or personal, against the United States. They are belligerents only, and have left to them only belligerent rights.

Suppose that all the inhabitants living in South Carolina should be swept off, so that solitude should reign throughout its borders unbroken by any living thing, would the State rights of South Carolina still exist as attached to the land itself?

Can there be a sovereignty without a people, or a State without inhabitants? State rights, so far as they concern the Union, are the rights of persons, as members of a State, in relation to the general Government; and when the person has become a public enemy, then he loses all rights except the rights of war. And when *all* the inhabitants have (by engaging in civil, territorial war,) become public enemies, it is the same in legal effect as though the inhabitants had been annihilated. So far as this Government is concerned, civil war obliterates all lines of States or countries; the only lines recognized by war are the lines which separate us from a public enemy.

I do not place reliance upon the common law doctrine of forfeitures of franchises as applicable to this revolution, for forfeiture can be founded only upon the admission of the validity of the act in which forfeiture is founded.

Nor does the belligerent law of civil, territorial war, whereby a public enemy loses his rights as a citizen, admit the right of secession. It is not any vote or law of secession that makes an individual a public enemy. A person may commit heinous offenses against municipal law, and commit acts of hostility against the government, without being a public enemy. To be a personal enemy is not to be a public enemy to the country, in the eye of belligerent international law. Who so engages in an insurrection is a personal enemy, but it is not until that insurrection has swelled into territorial war that he becomes a public enemy.

It must also be remembered that the right of secession is not conceded by enforcement of belligerent law, since in civil war a nation has the right to treat its citizens either as subjects, or as belligerents, or as both. Hence, while belligerent law destroys all claims of subjects engaged in civil war, as against the parent government, it does not release the subject from his duties to that government. By war the subject loses his rights, but does not escape his obligations.

The inhabitants of the conquered districts will thus lose their right to govern us, but will not escape their obligation to obey us. Whatever rights are left them, besides the rights of war, will be such as we choose to allow them. It is for us to dictate to them, not for them to dictate to us what privileges they shall enjoy.

Among the war measures sanctioned by the President, to which he has, more than once, pledged his sacred honor, and which Congress has enforced by solemn laws, is the liberation of slaves. The government has invited them to share the dangers, the honor, and the advantages of sustaining the Union, and has pledged itself to the world for their freedom.

Whatever disasters may befall our arms, whatever humiliation may be in store for us, it is earnestly hoped that we may be saved the unfathomable infamy of breaking the nation's faith with Europe, and with colored citizen's and slaves in the Union.

Now, if the rebellious States shall attempt to return to the Union with constitutions guaranteeing the perpetuity of slavery—if the laws of those States shall be again revived and put in force against free blacks and slaves, we shall at once have reinstated in the Union, in all its force and wickedness, that very curse which has brought on the war and all its terrible train of sufferings. The war is fought by slaveholders for the perpetuity of slavery. Shall we hand over to them, at the end of the war, just what they have been fighting for. Shall all our blood and treasure be spilled uselessly upon the ground? Shall the country not protect itself against the evil which has caused all our woes? Will you breathe new life into the strangled serpent, when, without your aid, he will perish?

If you concede state rights to your enemies, what security can you have that traitors will not pass state laws which will render the position of the blacks intolerable; *or reduce them all to slavery?*

Would it be honorable on the part of the United States to free these men and then hand them over to the tender mercy of slave laws?

Will it be possible that state slave laws should exist and be enforced by slave states, without overriding the rights guaranteed by the United States law to men, irrespective of color, in the slave states?

Will you run the risk of these angry collisions of state and national laws while you have the remedies and antidote in your own hands?

One of two things should be done in order to keep faith with the country and save us from obvious peril.

Allow the inhabitants of conquered territory to form themselves into states only by adopting constitutions such as will forever remove all cause of collision with the United States, by excluding slavery therefrom, or continue military government over the conquered district until there shall appear therein a sufficient number of loyal inhabitants to form a republican government, which, by guaranteeing freedom to all, shall be in accordance with the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States. These safeguards of freedom are requisite to render permanent the domestic tranquility of the country, which the Constitution itself was formed to secure, and which it is the legitimate object of this war to maintain.

With great respect, your ob't serv't,

WILLIAM WHITING.

The Theories of Reconstruction.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, August 7.

There are two theories of reconstruction of the Union which arise at the present time, and are being more earnestly and extensively discussed the nearer the end of the rebellion appears to be approaching. One is the radical abolition theory, which declares this rebellion a war in which States are banded together to destroy the government, and not that it is merely an insurrection in which the persons in arms are to be regarded as individual idolators of the laws, and as such to be proceeded against by the power of the government. This theory, by treating the States—abstract powers politically—as the ones in rebellion, and not the people in the States, tends necessarily to deprive the States of all rights under the Constitution which they have endeavored to overturn and destroy, by destroying the government which proceeds from and is based upon it. The States being really at war with our Government are put in the category of actual belligerents just as much so as alien enemies, and are subjected therefore to the conditions of belligerents, and have only the rights which belligerents can claim under international law. In a just war a belligerent State may be subjugated by a stronger power. If a State, it may have its political sovereignty taken from it, its territory appropriated by the conqueror, and be held at the conqueror's pleasure as a dependency or province, deprived of political independence or rights as a separate or independent government. In this condition of conquered States, the conqueror may impose new conditions if he pleases as the privilege of re-entering the Union. He may declare that the step precedent to its re-establishment as a States' power shall be total and entire abolition of slavery forever, and any State coming back into the Union with this restriction upon its political power would have no right thereafter to declare slavery to be re-established. According to this theory the subsequent Union would no longer be one of sovereign and equal State powers. The States in rebellion having lost their sovereignty by conquest, would no longer be the equals nor possess the same political rights and powers as the States which conquered them. This theory is so entirely and radically different from the idea of the Union as established by our fathers, and the common idea which prevails of the political relations of the States and the General Government reciprocally, that it has not yet made much progress except among the extreme New England emancipationists.

The other theory, and the one which the President has hitherto favored, is that the rebellion is simply an insurrection, a very magnified and extended one, but still one on which the power of the government is to be brought to bear against the individuals in arms. This theory does not recognize any power of violent separation from the Union by the political action of any state government. All such state action is illegal and void, because a usurpation of power not possessed by any state under a Union constitutionality formed, and having the federal government constitutionally chosen. Under this theory the states remain in their integrity and sovereignty, whatever individuals, even embracing a majority of the population, may do in opposition to the laws. The insurgents are simply regarded as a mob, who may usurp the control of the government for a time, and defy the laws, but cannot deprive the government permanently of its rights and powers, or destroy the validity of the laws. So soon as the mob is put down, the power and rights of the state government return to themselves, having only been held in suspension by violence. According to this theory, if the people in any state in rebellion were to overthrow the usurping authorities, and aid the general government in re-establishing its authority over the State from which it has been excluded by violence, then the State would be restored immediately, under the Constitution, to the sovereignty, independence, and equality possessed by the other States. The offenders against the laws within its territory may be punished for their crimes either by the State's authority or by the general government, but the State itself would lose none of its political rights or powers under the Constitution by reason of the rebellion.

The latter theory is the most simple and the most practicable for a reconstruction and re-establishment of the Union, and, if it were not for slavery, it would not be universally adopted. But here comes in the President's proclamation of emancipation, which, it is contended, confers absolutely the right of liberty of slaves in the rebellious States, and which cannot be taken from them again by any State restored to the Union. The events which make the reconstruction possible will give greater prominence to the discussion of those two distinct and opposite modes of restoring the Union, with its former territorial extent and political importance. General Rosecrans seems to entertain the latter theory as the one by which, as an officer of the government, called to restore its authority against usurped power, he is to be governed, in relation to the people of the states where the Union arms have successfully prevailed. In his instructions to his officers, and calling upon the people to put themselves on the side of constitutional government, he says: "Remember, we fight for common rights. What we ask for ourselves we willingly accord to others—freedom under the constitution and laws of our country—the country of Washington and Jackson.

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COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

NOS. 3 & 4 JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

C. PROAL,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS WAREROOMS,

Corner Third and Robert Streets.

A large assortment of

Ladies' Saddles, Gents' Saddles, Boys' Saddles, Gig Saddles Bridles and Martingales, Bits and Spurs,

Whips of all Sorts, Saddlery Hardware,

COACH HARNESS, BUGGY HARNESS, TROTTING HARNESS, SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS LADIES' LARGE DRESS TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS,

RAILROAD BAGS, HARNESS LEATHER.

☞ Also, everything pertaining to the trade for sale at reasonable prices.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generativ Organs, &c., &c.

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *College Medici Ohioensis*. Without degrading it into empiricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," &c., like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Rumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a speciality during the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.

The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Scheiber's *Pangymnastikon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa, Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.

☞ Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A.M. to P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A.M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,

jy3 (Box 109,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block,

where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &c., &c

New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.—SALE OF PINE TIMBER.

In pursuance of law, notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber, in the city of St. Anthony, I will offer at public sale and sell to the highest bidder, permits for cutting the Pine Timber on certain School Lands situated on Rum River and its tributaries, as follows, to wit:

Section.	Town.	Range.	Minimum price per 1,000 feet.
16	37	25	$2 00
36	37	26	1 75
16	37	27	1 75
36	37	27	1 50
16 and 36	38	26	1 50
16 and 36	38	27	2 00
16	38	28	2 50
36	38	28	1 75
16 and 36	39	27	2 00
36	39	28	2 00
16	40	26	1 50
16 and 36	40	27	2 00
16	41	27	1 50
36	41	27	1 75
36	33	26	3 cts. per tie.

No permits will be sold for less than the minimum price per thousand feet, and all timber so cut will remain the property of the State, until full payment is made. An advance payment of $50 will be required on each tract purchased, the same to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale.

St. Paul, Minnesota, July 30th, 1863.

CHAS. McILRATH,

jy31 Commissioner State Land Office.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

Dentists.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. A. BOWMAN.

DENTAL ROOMS IN **Winslow House,**

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

jy4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

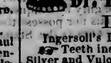
DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y



Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST,

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

FREE WATER POWER IN ST. ANTHONY.

The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company continue to offer mill sites on the Falls, with the right to draw water, both *free of rent* for five years, to any person who will improve unoccupied sites, by the erection of Oil or Paper Mills, Straw-Board or Starch Factories, Woollen, Flax or Cotton Mills. At the end of five years and each like term thereafter, the rents may be determined by three disinterested parties.

RICHARD CHUTE, Agent.

aug4-1m*

Groceries.

GROCERIES CHEAP AT

Wholesale and Retail.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

Having leased the store occupied by L. G. Johnson & Co., and purchased their

Stock of Groceries,

May be found at

220 *Third Street, two doors above the North Western Express Office,*

Where they will sell

GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

We wish to close out this stock entirely as we propose to

CHANGE THE BUSINESS,

and open a

Paper and Stationery Store

in connection with our

Paper Mill at St. Anthony.

☞ All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER for sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags ropes and old printed papers. jy15-tf

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy.

Week's Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A pair of large red OXEN, six years old. One has a star on his forehead and some white on hip and tail; the other has a hole in one horn and also some white on hip and tail. They were first missed on Sunday, the 19th inst., from the residence of the subscriber, about a mile and a half below Pine Bend. Any person returning the same to me shall be suitably rewarded, by

T. D. AYLSWORTH.

July 31st, 1863. jy31-d&wtf

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE RETURN OF REBELLIOUS STATES TO THE UNION.

Letter from Hon. Wm. Whiting.

To the Union League of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter has been received, in which you have done me the honor of requesting me to address the members of the Union League of Philadelphia upon subjects connected with the present state of public affairs.

I have expected, until recently, to be able to comply with your invitation; but as my engagements will, for the present, place it out of my power to do so, I beg permission to make a few suggestions for your consideration.

DANGERS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS OF THE WAR.

However brilliant the success of our military operations has been, the country is encompassed by dangers. Two wars are still waged between the citizens of the United States—a war of arms and a war of ideas. Achievements in the field cannot much outstrip the victories of the forum. While we fix our attention upon the accustomed fortunes of our heroic soldiers, and trace their marches over hill and valley, made memorable forever all true by their disasters or their triumphs, while our brothers and sons are ruthlessly torn from their homes, and the weeds of the mother and sister record in the family the fearful glory of the fallen brave; while the movements of our vast armies, in all the pomp, pride and circumstance of our glorious war—the thunder of their guns—the news of their brilliant success fill the head and heart, let us not forget that there is another war waged by men not less brave, for victories not less renowned than are won on battle-fields.

The deadly struggle is between civilization and barbarism—freedom and slavery—republicanism and aristocracy—loyalty and treason.

The true patriot will watch with profound interest the fortunes of this intellectual and moral conflict, because the issue involves the country's safety, prosperity, and honor. If victory shall crown the efforts of those brave men who believe and trust in God, then shall all this bloody sacrifice be consecrated, and the years of suffering shall exalt us among the nations; if we fail, no triumph of brute force can compensate the world for our unfathomable degradation.

Let us then endeavor to appreciate the difficulties of our present position.

Of several subjects to which, were it now in my power, I would ask your earnest attention, I can speak of one only.

As the success of the Union cause shall become more certain and apparent to the enemy in various localities, they will lay down arms and cease fighting. Their bitter and deep-rooted hatred of the Government and of all Northern men who are not traitors, and of all southern men who are loyal, will still remain interwoven in every fiber of their hearts, and will be made, if possible, more intense by the humiliation of conquest and subjection. The foot of the conqueror planted upon their proud necks will not sweeten their tempers, and their defiant and treacherous nature will seek to revenge itself in murders, assassinations, and all underhand methods of venting a spite which they dare not manifest by open war, and in driving out of their borders all loyal men. To suppose that Union sentiment will remain in any considerable number of men, among a people who have strained every nerve and made every sacrifice to destroy the Union, indicates dishonesty, insanity, or feebleness of intellect.

The inhabitants of the conquered districts will begin by claiming the right to exercise the powers of government, and under their construction of State rights to get control of the lands, personal property, slaves, free blacks, and poor whites, and a legalized power, through the instrumentality of State laws made to answer their own purposes, to oppose and prevent the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States within districts of the country inhabited by them.

Thus, for instance: When South Carolina shall have ceased fighting she will say to the President, "We have now laid down our arms; we submit to the authority of the United States Government. You may restore your custom-houses, your courts of justice, and it we hold any public property we give it up; we now have chosen Senators and Representatives to Congress, and demand their admission, and the full establishment of all our State rights, and our restoration to all our former privileges and immunity as citizens of the United States."

This demand is made by men who are traitors at heart; men who hate and despise the Union; men who never had a patriotic sentiment; men who, if they could, would hang every friend of the government. But, for the sake of getting power into their own hands by our concession, which they cannot obtain by fighting, and for the sake of avoiding their national crimes, they will demand restoration under the guise of claiming state rights.

What will be the consequence of yielding to such a demand?

They will gain the right of managing their affairs according to their will and pleasure, and not according to the will and pleasure of the people of the United States.

They will be enabled by the intervention of their State laws and State courts to put and maintain themselves in effectual and perpetual opposition to the laws and Constitution of the United States, as they have done, for thirty-five years past. They will have the power to pass such local laws as will effectually exclude all Northern men, all soldiers, all free blacks and all persons and things which shall be inconsistent with the theory of making slavery the corner-stone of their local government, and they may make slavery perpetual, in violation of the laws of the United States and proclamations of the President. They may continue the enforcement of those classes of laws against free speech and freedom of the press, which will forever exclude popular education and all other means of moral, social, and political advancement.

They may send back to Congress the same traitors and conspirators who have once betrayed the country into civil war, and who will thwart and embarrass all measures tending to restore the Union by harmonizing the interests and institutions of the people; and so, being introduced into camp, as the wooden horse into Troy, gain by fraud and treason that which they could not achieve by feats of arms. The insanity of state-rights doctrines will be nourished and strengthened by admitting back a conqured people as our equals, and its baneful influences cannot be estimated.

The solemn pledge of freedom offered to the colored citizens by Congress and by the proclamation must be broken, and the country and the government covered with unspeakable infamy. Even foreign nations might then justly consider us guilty of treachery to the cause of humanity and civilization.

Suppose, to-day, the rebellion quelled and the question put, Will you now give to your enemy the power of making your laws?

Eastern Virginia, Florida, and Louisiana are now knocking at the door of Congress for admission into the Union. Men come to Washington, chosen by a handful of associates; elevated by revolution to unaccustomed dignity; representing themselves as Union men, and earnest to have state rights bestowed on their constituents.

If their constituents are clothed with the power to constitute a State, into whose hands will that power fall?

Beware of committing yourselves to the fatal doctrine of recognizing the existence, in the Union, of States which have been declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion. For, by this new device of the enemy—this new version of the poisonous state rights doctrine—the secessionists will be able to get back by fraud what they failed to get by fighting. Do not permit them, without proper safeguards, to resume in your councils in the Senate and in the House the power which their treason has stripped from them.

Do not allow old States, with their constitutions still unaltered, to resume state powers.

Be true to the Union men of the South; not to the designing politicians of the border States. The rebellious States contain ten times as many traitors as loyal men. The traitors will have a vast majority of the votes. Clothed with State rights under our Constitution, they will crush out every Union man by the irresistible power of their legislation. If you would be true to the Union men of the South, you must not bind them hand and foot, and deliver them over to their bitterest enemies.

Beware of entangling yourselves with the technical doctrine of forfeitures of state rights, as such doctrines admit, by necessary implication, the operation of a code of laws and of corresponding civil rights, the existence of which you deny.

The solution of all our difficulty rests in the enforcement against our public enemy, of our belligerent rights of civil war.

When the insurrection commenced by illegal acts of secession and by certain exhibitions of force against the Government, in distant parts of the country, it was supposed that the insurgents might be quelled and peace restored without requiring a large military force, and without involving those who did not actively participate in overt acts of treason.

Hence the government, relying upon the patriotism of the people, and confident in its strength, exhibited a generous forbearance toward the insurrection.

When, at last, 75,000 of the militia were called out, the President still relied upon the Union sentiment of the South, still announced the intention not to interfere with loyal men, but, on the contrary, to regard their rights as still under the protection of the Constitution. The action of Congress was in accordance with this policy. The war waged by this Government was then a personal war, a war against rebels; a war prosecuted in the hope and belief that the body of the people were still friendly to the Union, who, temporarily overborne, would soon right themselves by the aid of the army. Hence Congress declared and the President proclaimed that it was not their object to injure loyal men; to interfere with their rights or their domestic institutions.

This position of the government toward the rebellious States was just, forbearing and magnanimous, while the citizens thereof were generally loyal. But the revolution swept onward. The entire circle of the Southern States abandoned the Union, and carried with them all the border States which they could influence or control.

Having set up a new government for themselves; having declared war against us; having sought foreign alliances; having passed acts of non-intercourse; having seized the public property, and made attempts to invade States which refused to serve their cause; having refused and maintained large armies and an incipient navy; assuming in all respects to act as an independent, hostile nation, at war with the United States—claiming belligerent rights as an independent people alone could claim them, and offering to enter into treaties of alliance with foreign countries and of treaties of peace with ours—under these circumstances they were no longer merely insurgents and rebels, but became a belligerent public enemy. The war was no longer against "certain persons" in the rebellious States. It became a territorial war—that is to say, a war by all persons situated in the belligerent territory against the United States.

If we were in a war with England, every Englishman would become a public enemy irrespective of his personal feelings toward America. However friendly he might be toward America, his ships on the sea would be liable to capture; himself would be liable to be killed in battle, or his property situated in this country would be subject to confiscation.

By a similar rule of the law of nations, whenever two nations are at war, every subject of one belligerent nation is a public enemy of the other.

An individual may be a personal friend and at the same time a public enemy to the United States. The law of war defines international relations.

When the civil war in America became a territorial war, every citizen residing in the belligerent districts became a public enemy, irrespective of his private sentiments, whether loyal or disloyal, friendly or hostile, Unionist or Secessionist, guilty or innocent.

As public enemies the belligerents have claimed to be exchanged as prisoners of war, instead of admitting our right to hang them as murderers and pirates. As public enemies they claim the right to make war upon us, in plain violation of many of the obligations they would have admitted if they acknowledged the obligations or claimed the protection of our Constitution.

If they had claimed any State rights under our Constitution, they would not have violated every one of the provisions thereof, limiting the powers of the States. Asserting no such rights, they claim immunity from all obligations as States, or as a people—to this government or to the United States.

Two questions must be considered.

1. When did the rebellion become a territorial, civil war?

2. What are the rights of the enemy under the laws of war?

The first question has been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Hiawatha, decided on the 9th of March, 1863. In that case, which should be read and studied by every citizen of the Union, the members of the court differed in opinion as to the time when the war became territorial. The majority decided that when the fact of general hostilities existed the war was territorial, and the Supreme Court was bound to take judicial cognizance thereof. The minority argued that as Congress alone has power to declare war, so Congress alone has power to recognize the existence of war; and they contended that it was not until the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, commonly called the Non-Intercourse act, that a state of civil, territorial war was legitimately recognized. All the judges agree in the position "that since July 13, 1961, there has existed between the United States and the Confederate States a civil, territorial war."

"That since that time the United States have full belligerent rights against all persons residing in the districts declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion."

That the laws of war, "whether that war be civil or *inter gentes*, coverts every citizen of the hostile state into a public enemy and treats him accordingly, whatever may have been his previous conduct."

That all the rights derived from the laws of war, many now, since 1861, be lawfully and constitutionally exercised against all the citizens of the districts in rebellion.

Such being the law of the land, as declared by the Supreme Court, in order to ascertain what are the legal or constitutional rights of public enemies we have only to refer to the settled principles of belligerent law of nations, or the laws of war.

Some of the laws of war are stated in the dissenting opinion in the case above mentioned.

A state of foreign war instantly annuls the most solemn treaties between nations. It terminates all obligations in the nature of compacts or contracts at the option of the party obligated thereby. It destroys all claims of one belligerent upon another, except those which may be sanctioned by a treaty of peace. A civil, territorial war has the same effect, excepting only that the sovereign may treat the rebels as subjects as well as belligerents.

Hence civil war, in which the belligerents have become territoral enemies, instantly annuls all rights or claims of public enemies against the United States, under the constitution or laws, whether the constitution be called a compact, a treaty, or a covenant, and whether the parties to it were states in their sovereign capacity, or to the people of the United States as individuals.

Any other result would be as incomprehensible as it would be mischievous. A public enemy cannot, lawfully, claim the right of entering Congress and voting down the measures taken to subdue him!

Why not? Because we are a public enemy; because, by becoming a public enemy, he has annulled and lost his rights in the Government, and can never regain them except by our consent.

If the inhabitants of a large part of the United States have, by becoming public enemies, surrendered and annulled their former rights, the question arises can they recover them? Such rights cannot be regained by reason of their having ceased to fight. The character of a public enemy having once been stamped upon them by the laws of war, remains fixed until it shall have been by our consent removed.

To stop fighting does not make them cease to be public enemies, because they may have laid down their arms for want of powder, not for want of will. Peace does not restore the noble dead who have fallen a sacrifice to treason. Nor does it revive the rights once extinguished by civil, terrible war. The *land of the Union* belongs to the people of the United States, subject to the rights of individual ownership. Each person inhabiting those sections of the country declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion, has the right to what belongs to a public enemy, and no more. He can have no right to take any part in our government. That right does not belong to an enemy of the country, while he is waging war or after he has been subdued. A public enemy has a right to participate in or to assume the government of the United States only when he has conquered the United States. We find in this well settled doctrine of belligerent law the solution of all questions in relation to state rights. After the inhabitants of a district have become public enemies they have no rights, either state or personal, against the United States. They are belligerents only, and have left to them only belligerent rights.

Suppose that all the inhabitants living in South Carolina should be swept off, so that solitude should reign throughout its borders unbroken by any living thing, would the State rights of South Carolina still exist as attached to the land itself?

Can there be a sovereignty without a people, or a State without inhabitants? State rights, so far as they concern the Union, are the rights of persons, as members of a State, in relation to the general Government; and when the person has become a public enemy, then he loses all rights except the rights of war. And when *all* the inhabitants have (by engaging in civil, territorial war,) become public enemies, it is the same in legal effect as though the inhabitants had been annihilated. So far as this Government is concerned, civil war obliterates all lines of States or countries; the only lines recognized by war are the lines which separate us from a public enemy.

I do not place reliance upon the common law doctrine of forfeitures of franchises as applicable to this revolution, for forfeiture can be founded only upon the admission of the validity of the act in which forfeiture is founded.

Nor does the belligerent law of civil, territorial war, whereby a public enemy loses his rights as a citizen, admit the right of secession. It is not any vote or law of secession that makes an individual a public enemy. A person may commit heinous offenses against municipal law, and commit acts of hostility against the government, without being a public enemy. To be a personal enemy is not to be a public enemy to the country, in the eye of belligerent international law. Who so engages in an insurrection is a personal enemy, but it is not until that insurrection has swelled into territorial war that he becomes a public enemy.

It must also be remembered that the right of secession is not conceded by enforcement of belligerent law, since in civil war a nation has the right to treat its citizens either as subjects, or as belligerents, or as both. Hence, while belligerent law destroys all claims of subjects engaged in civil war, as against the parent government, it does not release the subject from his duties to that government. By war the subject loses his rights, but does not escape his obligations.

The inhabitants of the conquered districts will thus lose their right to govern us, but will not escape their obligation to obey us. Whatever rights are left them, besides the rights of war, will be such as we choose to allow them. It is for us to dictate to them, not for them to dictate to us what privileges they shall enjoy.

Among the war measures sanctioned by the President, to which he has, more than once, pledged his sacred honor, and which Congress has enforced by solemn laws, is the liberation of slaves. The government has invited them to share the dangers, the honor, and the advantages of sustaining the Union, and has pledged itself to the world for their freedom.

Whatever disasters may befall our arms, whatever humiliation may be in store for us, it is earnestly hoped that we may be saved the unfathomable infamy of breaking the nation's faith with Europe, and with colored citizen's and slaves in the Union.

Now, if the rebellious States shall attempt to return to the Union with constitutions guaranteeing the perpetuity of slavery—if the laws of those States shall be again revived and put in force against free blacks and slaves, we shall at once have reinstated in the Union, in all its force and wickedness, that very curse which has brought on the war and all its terrible train of sufferings. The war is fought by slaveholders for the perpetuity of slavery. Shall we hand over to them, at the end of the war, just what they have been fighting for. Shall all our blood and treasure be spilled uselessly upon the ground? Shall the country not protect itself against the evil which has caused all our woes? Will you breathe new life into the strangled serpent, when, without your aid, he will perish?

If you concede state rights to your enemies, what security can you have that traitors will not pass state laws which will render the position of the blacks intolerable; *or reduce them all to slavery?*

Would it be honorable on the part of the United States to free these men and then hand them over to the tender mercy of slave laws?

Will it be possible that state slave laws should exist and be enforced by slave states, without overriding the rights guaranteed by the United States law to men, irrespective of color, in the slave states?

Will you run the risk of these angry collisions of state and national laws while you have the remedies and antidote in your own hands?

One of two things should be done in order to keep faith with the country and save us from obvious peril.

Allow the inhabitants of conquered territory to form themselves into states only by adopting constitutions such as will forever remove all cause of collision with the United States, by excluding slavery therefrom, or continue military government over the conquered district until there shall appear therein a sufficient number of loyal inhabitants to form a republican government, which, by guaranteeing freedom to all, shall be in accordance with the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States. These safeguards of freedom are requisite to render permanent the domestic tranquility of the country, which the Constitution itself was formed to secure, and which it is the legitimate object of this war to maintain.

With great respect, your ob't serv't,

WILLIAM WHITING.

The Theories of Reconstruction.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, August 7.

There are two theories of reconstruction of the Union which arise at the present time, and are being more earnestly and extensively discussed the nearer the end of the rebellion appears to be approaching. One is the radical abolition theory, which declares this rebellion a war in which States are banded together to destroy the government, and not that it is merely an insurrection in which the persons in arms are to be regarded as individual idolators of the laws, and as such to be proceeded against by the power of the government. This theory, by treating the States—abstract powers politically—as the ones in rebellion, and not the people in the States, tends necessarily to deprive the States of all rights under the Constitution which they have endeavored to overturn and destroy, by destroying the government which proceeds from and is based upon it. The States being really at war with our Government are put in the category of actual belligerents just as much so as alien enemies, and are subjected therefore to the conditions of belligerents, and have only the rights which belligerents can claim under international law. In a just war a belligerent State may be subjugated by a stronger power. If a State, it may have its political sovereignty taken from it, its territory appropriated by the conqueror, and be held at the conqueror's pleasure as a dependency or province, deprived of political independence or rights as a separate or independent government. In this condition of conquered States, the conqueror may impose new conditions if he pleases as the privilege of re-entering the Union. He may declare that the step precedent to its re-establishment as a States' power shall be total and entire abolition of slavery forever, and any State coming back into the Union with this restriction upon its political power would have no right thereafter to declare slavery to be re-established. According to this theory the subsequent Union would no longer be one of sovereign and equal State powers. The States in rebellion having lost their sovereignty by conquest, would no longer be the equals nor possess the same political rights and powers as the States which conquered them. This theory is so entirely and radically different from the idea of the Union as established by our fathers, and the common idea which prevails of the political relations of the States and the General Government reciprocally, that it has not yet made much progress except among the extreme New England emancipationists.

The other theory, and the one which the President has hitherto favored, is that the rebellion is simply an insurrection, a very magnified and extended one, but still one on which the power of the government is to be brought to bear against the individuals in arms. This theory does not recognize any power of violent separation from the Union by the political action of any state government. All such state action is illegal and void, because a usurpation of power not possessed by any state under a Union constitutionality formed, and having the federal government constitutionally chosen. Under this theory the states remain in their integrity and sovereignty, whatever individuals, even embracing a majority of the population, may do in opposition to the laws. The insurgents are simply regarded as a mob, who may usurp the control of the government for a time, and defy the laws, but cannot deprive the government permanently of its rights and powers, or destroy the validity of the laws. So soon as the mob is put down, the power and rights of the state government return to themselves, having only been held in suspension by violence. According to this theory, if the people in any state in rebellion were to overthrow the usurping authorities, and aid the general government in re-establishing its authority over the State from which it has been excluded by violence, then the State would be restored immediately, under the Constitution, to the sovereignty, independence, and equality possessed by the other States. The offenders against the laws within its territory may be punished for their crimes either by the State's authority or by the general government, but the State itself would lose none of its political rights or powers under the Constitution by reason of the rebellion.

The latter theory is the most simple and the most practicable for a reconstruction and re-establishment of the Union, and, if it were not for slavery, it would not be universally adopted. But here comes in the President's proclamation of emancipation, which, it is contended, confers absolutely the right of liberty of slaves in the rebellious States, and which cannot be taken from them again by any State restored to the Union. The events which make the reconstruction possible will give greater prominence to the discussion of those two distinct and opposite modes of restoring the Union, with its former territorial extent and political importance. General Rosecrans seems to entertain the latter theory as the one by which, as an officer of the government, called to restore its authority against usurped power, he is to be governed, in relation to the people of the states where the Union arms have successfully prevailed. In his instructions to his officers, and calling upon the people to put themselves on the side of constitutional government, he says: "Remember, we fight for common rights. What we ask for ourselves we willingly accord to others—freedom under the constitution and laws of our country—the country of Washington and Jackson.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Glass

AND

GLASSWARE,

Perfumeries, Fancy Goods

&C., &C.,

No. 111 Third Street,

(UNION BLOCK.)

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA

We would call the attention of Dealers through out the Northwest to

Our Full Stock of Goods

Which we are offering at a fraction over

Milwaukee & Chicago Figures

We invite an inspection of our stock and prices believing we can make it to the interest of th dealer and consumer, to give us their orders.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

CHAS. F. SIMS. SAM'L L. VAWTER.

ANSON H. ROSE. jy25-tf

25,000 CIGARS O

FAVORITE BRANDS,

For sale at very low figures to close the stock.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf Union Block.

TILDEN & CO.'S FLUI EXTRACTS,

Pills and Granules, at card prices.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf No. 111 Third street.

FRAZER'S LUBRICATOR.

Just received and for sale at close figures.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf Union Block.

20 BBLS. LARD, WHALE AND LUBRICATING OILS,

At lowest market rates.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

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410 GALLONS VARNISH,

Of various qualities and prices, at

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE'S,

jy25-tf No. 111 Third street.

500 BOXES WINDOW GLASS AND GLASSWARE,

McCulley's Brand, at market rates.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf Union Block.

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.

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Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART-BURN.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor, Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, W. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield: D. E. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Minn.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,

my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

NOS. 3 & 4 JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

C. PROAL,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS WAREROOMS,

Corner Third and Robert Streets.

A large assortment of

Ladies' Saddles, Gents' Saddles, Boys' Saddles, Gig Saddles Bridles and Martingales, Bits and Spurs,

Whips of all Sorts, Saddlery Hardware,

COACH HARNESS, BUGGY HARNESS, TROTTING HARNESS, SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS LADIES' LARGE DRESS TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS,

RAILROAD BAGS, HARNESS LEATHER.

☞ Also, everything pertaining to the trade for sale at reasonable prices.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generativ Organs, &c., &c.

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *Collegii Medici Ohioensis*. Without degrading it into empericism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," &c., like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Bumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a specialty during the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.

The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pangymnasticon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.

☞ Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A.M. to P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,

jy3 (Box 199,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block,

where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &C., &C

New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y **R. O. STRONG.**

STATE OF MINNESOTA.—SALE OF PINE TIMBER.

In pursuance of law, notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber, in the city of St. Anthony, I will offer at public sale and sell to the highest bidder, permits for cutting the Pine Timber on certain School Lands situated on Rum River and its tributaries, as follows, to wit:

Section.	Town.	Range.	Minimum price per 1,000 feet.
16	37	26	$2 00
36	37	26	1 75
16	37	27	1 75
36	37	27	1 50
16 and 36	38	26	1 50
16 and 36	38	27	2 00
16	38	28	2 50
36	38	28	1 75
16 and 36	39	27	2 00
36	39	28	2 00
16	40	26	1 50
16 and 36	40	27	2 00
16	41	27	1 50
36	41	27	1 75
36	33	26	3 cts. per tie.

No permits will be sold for less than the minimum price per thousand feet, and all timber so cut will remain the property of the State, until full payment is made. An advance payment of $50 will be required on each tract purchased, the same to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale.

St. Paul, Minnesota, July 30th, 1863.

CHAS. McILRATH,

jy31 Commissioner State Land Office.

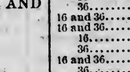
CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

Dentists.



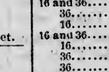
DENTISTRY.

DR. G. A. BOWMAN.

DENTAL ROOMS IN **Winslow House,**

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

je4-6m **St. Anthony, Min.**



DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

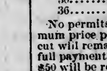
DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y



Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST.

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

FREE WATER POWER IN ST. ANTHONY.

The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company continue to offer mill sites on the Falls, with the right to draw water, both *free of rent* for five years, to any person who will improve unoccupied sites, by the erection of Oil or Paper Mills, Straw-Board or Starch Factories, Woollen, Flax or Cotton Mills. At the end of five years and each like term thereafter, the rents may be determined by three disinterested parties.

au4-1m* RICHARD CHUTE, Agent.

Groceries.

GROCERIES CHEAP AT

Wholesale and Retail.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

Having leased the store occupied by L. G. Johnson & Co., and purchased their

Stock of Groceries,

May be found at

220 *Third Street, two doors above the North Western Express Office,*

Where they will sell,

GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

We wish to close out this stock entirely as we propose to

CHANGE THE BUSINESS,

and open a

Paper and Stationery Store

in connection with our

Paper Mill at St. Anthony.

☞ All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER or sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags ropes and old printed papers. jy15-tf

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy.

Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my10 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A pair of large red OXEN, six years old. One has a star on his forehead and some white on hip and tail; the other has a hole in one horn and also some white on hip and tail. They were first missed on Sunday, the 19th inst., from the residence of the subscriber, about a mile and a half of Pine Bend. Any person returning the same will be suitably rewarded, by

T. D. AYLSWORTH.

July 31st, 1863. jy31-d&wtf

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 14 Murray street.
Boston office, 60 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 180 , at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.
We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants', or at our office.
jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,
Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning, arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.
Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
je10-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Guns & Pistols.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
je14-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
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PORTRAITS.

B. P. BARTLETT, Artist,

From NEW YORK CITY, is now prepared to
PAINT PORTRAITS,
Landscapes, &c.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

☞ He will also give lessons in Drawing and Oil Painting, at his Studio, over Munger's Music Store, Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.
jy19-tf

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moore,.....Boston
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Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell
LOW FOR CASH
OR
Short Approved Credit.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.
We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.
No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.
☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President,
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,
No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago,
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,
Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,
CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,
FLAGS, &c., &c.
Common and Patent **Hoist Wheels,** for buildings, constantly on hand.
GEO. F. FOSTER. (je13-1y) C. M. HARDENBURGH

GROCERIES,
SHORES & TATOR,
Wholesale Grocers,
47 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.
L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,
SUCCESSOR TO
Thompson, Whitney & Co
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS and SHOES,
46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL
We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE
BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST
and with very large addition to our
HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK
We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes the city.
GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

Insurance.

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6-d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.

HOGAN & CAMP
ARE STILL OFFERING
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE
DRY GOODS MARKET.
Our stock of
DRESS GOODS
IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,
Comprising all the
LATEST STYLES
OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Worsted Goods,
In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,
USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,
Lawns and Organdies, &c,
Which we are selling at
GREAT BARGAINS.
We have a splendid line of
Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,
For Ladies, Misses and Children;
ALSO
SPRING AND SUMMER
BALMORALS,
Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.
In Shawls,
We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of
CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA
SHAWLS,
In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.
We have the
☞ CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERIES,
IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,
Also
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, &c., &c.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
We would say that we have a large stock of
DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c.,
Which we will sell at a
SMALL ADVANCE
On present New York prices for CASH.
Hogan & Camp,
ap30-tf 142 Third-st

CATHCART & CO.
AT THEIR OLD STORE,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Are in receipt of their
Spring Stock of Dry Goods
We have a large and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.
We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of
Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres
Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices —freight added. Call and examine before buying.
mar1-d&w1y CATHCART & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW LOT OF
LINEN COATS,
PLAIN LINEN DRILL PANTS,
AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED
MARSEILES VESTS,
All of which we are prepared to sell at
REDUCED PRICES,
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

Hotels.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,
Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.
The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-tf

HERNDON HOUSE,
Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,
HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA.
W. E. HUNT,
Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,
PROPRIETOR.
☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

Freight & Express.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE
OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE
American Express Company.

On and after this date, by special arrangement,
The Merchants' Dispatch
Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at
Lower Rates and in Better Time,
Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.

TIME GUARANTEED.

All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination
FREE OF CARTAGE.

The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be
A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE
That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch
Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for
WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.
Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.
Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.
For rates or further information inquire of
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

1863. 1863. 1863.
Summer Arrangement.
MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,
CARRYING THE
NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS
AND THE
United States Mail.
The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.
SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:
For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.
For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.
For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato: Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.
For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.
For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.
For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors

PRINCE & CO'S.
IMPROVED
MELODEONS!
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.
MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
47 Fulton street.....New York
83 Lake street.....Chicago
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tollman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Couse.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. F. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHEN-EVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 67 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.
Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.
☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&w1y'64

ROBERT P. LEWIS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota.
Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge
ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF
"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"
Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.
CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c
☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.
oc-d tw&wly

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES.
MAKING BOTH THE
Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch
PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.
FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.
Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of
Forty-Five Dollars
A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,
Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.
☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.
P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19-t jan 1]

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000
Of them in use in this country and Europe.
These are the **only machines** making the **Lock Stitch** with the **Rotating Hook.**
Are **profitable** and **available a life time.**
Equal to **ten seamstresses.**
An **annual dividend** of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by **their possessor.**
The **Glass Cloth-Presser,** (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.
P. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

Miscellaneous.

FLOUR,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Extra and Double Extra,
Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,
AT THE
Cannon Falls Mills,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.
Also, FEED for sale at the
FLOUR WAREHOUSE
OF
C. M. BROOME,
Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
Jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For——
jan1-d1y

POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.
It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.
UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.
my6-1y F. W. TUCHELT,
Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. P'aul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
Peter Lorillard,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 and 18 Chambers-St.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz.:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Honey Dew Scotch,
Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot, Fresh Scotch.
☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.
TOBACCO.
FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.
SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,
From the farm occupied by Robert Andrews at Kaposia, Dakota County, a chestnut colored Horse, between six and seven years old, weighs about 900 lbs., long tail, white strip in his face, and has a white mark across his breast, caused by being galled by a breastplate. Any person who will return the above described horse to Robert Andrews at Kaposia, or the subscriber at St. Paul, will be liberally rewarded.
au13 d&w1w CHARLES C. LUND.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
From New York Auction Sales.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Are just receiving their third purchase of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent
PANIC AUCTION SALES,
And offer to their old customers great bargains in
Ladies' Dress Goods,
AS FOLLOWS:
1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.
COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.
English & American Ginghams.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CALICOES,
Some as low as 15 cents.
In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.
Ladies' Collars,
Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.
Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.
In Gloves and Hosiery,
We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.
Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.
In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.
Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.
We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
my26-tf ST. PAUL, MIN.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA
PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Grenadine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT
The Cheap Cash Store.
We will commence this morning selling our stock of SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS,
Summer Shawls,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BALMORALS,
COTTONADES AND LIGHT CASSIMERES,
At greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES,
Remember the place,
No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,
NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,
H. KNOX TAYLOR.
je5-tf

TAX DEEDS.
THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY
Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities
Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

Hardware.

JUST RECEIVED,
A full stock of
Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,
Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS RAKES AND CRADLES.
A few casks of
PITTSBURG COAL.
Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and
Heavy Hardware.
Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.
J. B. BRADEN.
ap17-1y

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Doans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.
Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Masellon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.
Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS,
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-dw1y

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material, just received and for sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

Boots & Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

MILITARY!
Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
Officers' Zouaves,
AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
OF
BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.
ap15tf

CURTICE & HALSTED,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND
Real Estate Agents,
Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,
Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.
N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,
In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all or which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment
Enquire of P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21-3m at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AGENCY AT HASTINGS.
CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Agent
FOR
McCORMICK'S REAPER AND MOWER,
Self and Hand Rake, two and four Horse.
BRADLEY & PITT'S BUFFALO THRESHERS,
With a measuring attachment, and saves one hand.
CHICAGO GRAIN BINDER,
The only Grain Binder warranted.
WOOD MILLS,
Driven by sweep power, complete of itself; or driven by tread power, or by threshing machine power; for cutting stove wood from the log.
HUBBARD LIGHT MOWER.
HORSE HAY RAKES, REVOLVING.
ONE AND TWO HORSE ENDLESS CHAIN OR TREAD POWERS.
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW-MILL,
For cutting cord wood.
All articles sold by me are warranted. Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. For terms, prices and circulars, apply to
CHARLES ETHERIDGE,
ap19-1amd&tw3m HASTINGS, MIN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., AGents.
New York office, 14½ Murray street.
Boston office, 60 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,
Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning, arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.
Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Guns & Pistols.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
je14-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

PORTRAITS.

B. P. BARTLETT, Artist,
From NEW YORK CITY, is now prepared to
PAINT PORTRAITS,
Landscapes, &c.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

☞ He will also give lessons in Drawing and Oil Painting, at his Studio, over Munger's Music Store, Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.
jy19-tf

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors,.....Boston
je11dsoilm&wly w

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell
LOW FOR CASH
OR
Short Approved Credit.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.
We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.
No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.
☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,
No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago,
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,
Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,
CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,
FLAGS, &c., &c.
Common and Patent **Hoist Wheels,** for buildings, constantly on hand.
GEO. F. FOSTER. (je13-1y) C. M. HARDENBURGH

GROCERIES,
SHORES & TATOR,
Wholesale Grocers,
47 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.
L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,
SUCCESSOR TO
Thompson, Whitney & Co
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS and SHOES,
46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL
We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE
BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST
and with very large addition to our
HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK
We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes the city.
GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

Insurance.

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6-d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.

HOGAN & CAMP
ARE STILL OFFERING
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE
DRY GOODS MARKET.
Our stock of
DRESS GOODS
IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,
Comprising all the
LATEST STYLES
OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Worsted Goods,
In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,
USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,
Lawns and Organdies, &c.,
Which we are selling at
GREAT BARGAINS.
We have a splendid line of
Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,
For Ladies, Misses and Children;
ALSO
SPRING AND SUMMER
BALMORALS,
Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.
In Shawls,
We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of
CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA
SHAWLS,
In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.
We have the
☞ CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERIES,
IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,
Also
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.
GLOVES, &c., &c.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
We would say that we have a large stock of
DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c.,
Which we will sell at a
SMALL ADVANCE
On present New York prices for CASH.
Hogan & Camp,
ap30-tf 142 Third-st

CATHCART & CO.
AT THEIR OLD STORE.
Third Street, St. Paul,
Are in receipt of their
Spring Stock of Dry Goods
We have a large and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.
We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of
Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres
Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.
mar1-d&w1y CATHCART & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW LOT OF
LINEN COATS,
PLAIN LINEN DRILL PANTS,
AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED
MARSEILES VESTS,
All of which we are prepared to sell at
REDUCED PRICES.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

Hotels.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,
Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.
The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-tf

HERNDON HOUSE,
Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,
HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA.
W. E. HUNT,
Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,
PROPRIETOR.
☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

Freight & Express.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE
OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE
American Express Company.
On and after this date, by special arrangement,
The Merchants' Dispatch
Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at
Lower Rates and in Better Time,
Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.
TIME GUARANTEED.
All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination
FREE OF CARTAGE.
The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be
A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE
That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.
The Merchants' Dispatch
Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for
WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.
Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.
Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.
For rates or further information inquire of
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

1863. 1863. 1863.
Summer Arrangement.
MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,
CARRYING THE
NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS
AND THE
United States Mail.
The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.
SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:
For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.
For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.
For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato: Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Waseka, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.
For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.
For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.
For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors

PRINCE & CO'S.
IMPROVED
MELODEONS!
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.
MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
47 Fulton street.....New York
83 Lake street.....Chicago
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Couse.....Detroit, Mich
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 67 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.
Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.
☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&w1y'64

ROBERT P. LEWIS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota,
Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge
ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF
"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"
Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Colline & Brace.
CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c
☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.
oct-d tw&wly

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES.
MAKING BOTH THE
Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch
PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.
FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.
Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of
Forty-Five Dollars
A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,
Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.
☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.
P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19-1 jan 1]

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000
Of **them** in use in **this country and Europe.**
These are the **only machines** making the **Lock Stitch** with the **Rotating Hook.**
Are **profitable** and **available a life time.**
Equal to **ten seamstresses.**
An **annual dividend** of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by **their possessor.**
The **Glass Cloth-Presser,** (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

Miscellaneous.

FLOUR,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Extra and Double Extra,
Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,
AT THE
Cannon Falls Mills,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.
Also, FEED for sale at the
FLOUR WAREHOUSE
OF
C. M. BROOME,
Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
Jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For——
jan1-d1y

POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.
It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.
UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.
F. W. TUCHELT,
my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
Peter Lorillard,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 and 18 Chambers-St.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York.)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.
☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.
TOBACCO.
FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.
SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,
From the farm occupied by Robert Andrews, at Kaposia, Dakota County, a chestnut colored Horse, between six and seven years old, weighs about 900 lbs., long tail; white strip in his face, and has a white mark across his breast, caused by being galled by a breastplate. Any person who will return the above described horse to Robert Andrews at Kaposia, or the subscriber at St. Paul, will be liberally rewarded.
jan13 d&wlw CHARLES C. LUND.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
From New York Auction Sales.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Are just receiving their third purchase of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent
PANIC AUCTION SALES,
And offer to their old customers great bargains in
Ladies' Dress Goods,
AS FOLLOWS:
1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800½ do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.
COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.
English & American Ginghams,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CALICOES,
Some as low as 15 cents.
In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.
Ladies' Collars,
Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.
Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.
In Gloves and Hosiery,
We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.
Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.
In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds. Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.
We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
my26-1f ST. PAUL, MIN.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA
PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Grenadine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT
The Cheap Cash Store.
We will commence this morning selling our stock of SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS,
Summer Shawls,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BALMORALS,
COTTONADES AND LIGHT CASSIMERES,
At greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES,
Remember the place,
No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,
NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,
H. KNOX TAYLOR.
Je5-tf

TAX DEEDS.
THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY
Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities
Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

Hardware.

JUST RECEIVED,
A full stock of
Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,
Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS RAKES AND CRADLES.
A few casks of
PITTSBURG COAL.
Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and
Heavy Hardware.
Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.
J. B. BRADEN.
ap17-1y

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL,.....MINN.
Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.
Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-dw1y

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material, just received and for sale by
ap24-1y NICOLS & DEAN.

Boots & Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
Je5-y

MILITARY!
Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
Officers' Zouaves,
AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
OF
BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.
an15tf

CURTICE & HALSTED,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND
Real Estate Agents,
Office in Macubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,
Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.
N.B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,
In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment Enquire of
je21-3m P. P. WINTERMUTE, at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AGENCY AT HASTINGS.
CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Agent
FOR
McCORMICK'S REAPER AND MOWER,
Self and Hand Rake, two and four Horse.
BRADLEY & PITT'S BUFFALO THRESHERS,
With a measuring attachment, and saves one hand.
CHICAGO GRAIN BINDER,
The only Grain Binder warranted.
WOOD MILLS,
Driven by sweep power, complete of itself; or driven by tread power, or by threshing machine power; for cutting stove wood from the log.
HUBBARD LIGHT MOWER.
HORSE HAY RAKES, REVOLVING.
ONE AND TWO HORSE ENDLESS CHAIN OR TREAD POWERS.
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW-MILL,
For cutting cord wood.
All articles sold by me are warranted. Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. For terms, prices and circulars, apply to
CHARLES ETHERIDGE,
ap19-1amd&tw1m HASTINGS, MIN.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE CITY

CITY COUNCIL.—The City Fathers held their semi-monthly conclave yesterday. Present, Messrs. Irvington, Thompson, Reed, Chilton, Bigelow, Edd, Fink, Gross and Murray.

Communication from His Honor the Mayor was read, recommending the Council to consider the construction of another Hose Carriage or the use of the Fire Department, to receive the 500 feet of hose ordered lately. The communicat on was referred to the Committee on Fire Department. There will beyond doubt be a Hose Company required to take charge of the Hose and Carriage.

S. M. Flint, Esq., City Attorney, asked and obtained leave of absence for four weeks to visit a sick relative in the East.

James Murnan was awarded the contract for the completion of the upper and lower Levees.

The claim of Lyman Dayton, for reimbursement of the amount of money spent by him in improving the upper Levee, was again tabled.

The City Engineer was ordered to have a water work placed on the channel pier of the bridge.

A committee of three were appointed to confer with Gov. Swift, and endeavor to have the $300 appropriated by the last Legislature for a sidewalk around capitol square, used for that purpose.

About a year since the City Council ordered a Town Clock from Wm. Illingsworth. The clock is now ready, and yesterday the Council ordered the Committee on Public Buildings to prepare the tower of the City Hall for its reception.

The City Clerk was ordered to advertise for proposals for the grading of Robert street from Seventh street northward, to the foot of the hill.

The Council then adjourned.

SHEEP RAISING IN ANOKA COUNTY.—We learn from the Anoka *Republican* that J. B. (not the old public functionary), but Jared Benson, Esq., of Anoka, has recently purchased 750 fine sheep. Friend Benson has raised sheep here and in other States for several years. He understands the whole business thoroughly, and we consider him as reliable a judge of sheep-husbandry as there is in the State. As such, his opinions regarding the fitness of our climate, &c., for the raising of sheep are entitled to much weight. He declares that Minnesota is unsurpassed in its adaptation to this peculiar branch of husbandry—one that will soon become the Aaron's rod of agriculture here, and absorb most of the capital of the farming class, returning them great wealth.

The extensive manner in which Mr. Benson is going into the sheep business shows that he believes what he says.

The *Republican* says he has about 1,000 sheep now, and that he has a "model sheep farm." We shall invite ourselves to pay it a visit one of these days.

Anoka county has probably a larger number of sheep according to its population than any other county in the State.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.—Prof. Steiner was again compelled to postpone his ascension yesterday, owing to the high wind, which blew heavily until too late in the day to make the army ascensions. The Professor seems to be unfortunate this week, and has already sent down a heavy preliminary bill for this failure to get proper weather. We hope next week will answer his purposes, and that he will receive such encouragement as he deserves. Those who have not seen him as they will this week, are certainly losing a rare treat. Quite a number have engaged a ride, several dies among number.

A large number of persons came into town Monday, and some of them remained until Tuesday, in order to see the ascension.

MR. HEWLETT'S LECTURE.—The friends of temperance must not forget the lecture to-night, at Ingersoll's Hall, by this distinguished orator. Those who failed to go last night will miss one of the richest treats which is ever offered to our public here. Mr. Hewlett's lectures are not merely talks—arguments. They are a string of rich pearls of oratory. In withering sarcasm and side-splitting wit he is unsurpassed. His anecdotes are perfect tableaux. You seem to *see* the whole incident—by his inimitable powers of mimicry and his ability as an actor.

This is the last lecture Mr. Hewlett will give in St. Paul, and we advise those who have not yet heard him to go to-night. They will not regret it.

THE WEATHER.—The extraordinary amount of hot weather this season is a subject of general remark. For the past three days we have been suffering the torments of a "heated term" of unusual severity. Yesterday the mercury indicated a heat in the shade of 102 and 104 degrees, by various thermometers.

At dark a thunderstorm ensued, which lasted most of the night, the rain falling in a refreshing style. We hope that to-day the weather will be such that mortals can live without danger of sunstroke or melting.

POLICE COURT.—Peter Young was fined $5 for assaulting Christian Volger, yesterday.

A SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT.—The successful merchant is always the one who keeps the best class of goods of all kinds, and as many of them are aware of the fact, they keep the *Chemical Saleratus*, manufactured by D. B. DeLand & Co., at Fairport, Monroe C., N. Y. For sale by most wholesale and retail dealers in the country.

LOCAL NOTICES.

GEORGIA PLANTATION, and other new books, at Merrill's.

PETERSON'S and Godey's Monthly for September, at Merrill's.

GO TO MERRILL'S Bookstore and buy whatever you want in his line, at wholesale or retail, cheap for cash.

[Advertisement.]

FREE WATER POWER IN ST. ANTHONY.

The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company continue to offer mill sites on the Falls, with the right to draw water, both *free of rent* for five years, to any person who will improve unoccupied sites, by the erection of Oil or Paper Mills, Straw-Board or Starch Factories, Woollen, Flax or Cotton Mills. At the end of five years and each like term thereafter, the rents may be determined by three disinterested parties.

aug4-1m* RICHARD CHUTE, Agent.

ST. ANTHONY, Aug. 12th, 1863.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

Seeing the accompanying notice in your paper and feeling like many others interested in the development of the water power of the Falls Water Power, and the general prosperity of the city, we take the liberty through your columns to propound the following questions to the Agent of the Company, so that parties may know if they are entirely safe in accepting so magnanimous a gift from such a benevolent source.

1st. Is the title to those mill sites, with the privilege to draw water, both free of rent for five years, clear and unencumbered, so that the Company can effectually secure to the occupant a peaceable possession thereof for five or any number of years?

2nd. How many of the present owners, if any, have an interest in the improvement of the Water Power and the general welfare of the city?

3rd. Is the so-called St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company, a responsible and reliable Company, and has their Agent another interest in the prosperity of said Company, than simply to receive its proceeds?

4th. What are the net proceeds derived annually from the rent and leases of Mill Water Power and city lots? Is it all sufficient to compensate the Agent for his services or does it require an additional amount, derived from a sale of Company property, or an execution in favor of the next friend of the Agents?

5th. What amount of delinquent city tax is there remaining unpaid against the property of the Company, for which it is liable to be sold and conveyed, and when, if ever, do the Company intend to pay this tax?

6th. In conclusion, the public would also like to know how much capital the Agent of the Company has heretofore driven from the city, by holding leases and property at such enormous rates that none dare invest?

If the above questions are all answered satisfactorily, the feeling which now exists among the community may subside, leases taken and improvements made, and our quiet city once more assume the appearance of business and prosperity.

au19 2w MANY CITIZENS.

ROUTES TO THE EAST.—It is a matter of surprise, not to say of actual unbelief, to many, if not most of the people of the Northwest, West and Southwest, that from Green Bay and St. Paul, on the North to Cairo and St. Louis, on the South, the *shortest route* to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, lies through Pittsburgh. When we add that this route, so generally supposed to be a circuitous one to New York, is actually nearly *one hundred* miles shorter than the route via Toledo, Buffalo, and Albany, and *forty* miles less distance than via Toledo & Erie Railway; this fact becomes only the more astounding to the large number of persons who have heretofore regarded Buffalo as on the direct line to New York. A further advantage of the route via Pittsburgh, is, that there is *but one change of cars*, between Chicago and New York or Philadelphia, an advantage of great moment to ladies and families, and withal of no less comfort to business men. All these advantages can be secured, by buying your ticket to the East over the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, which can be had in Chicago, and at all the Ticket Offices of all prominent lines in the West.

The REDUCTION OF FARE just made by this line, to $18.00 from Chicago to New York, a *principle belonging to the shortest line to make the rates*, should induce our people generally to try this new and admirably appointed line, whereby they can reach the East in *less time* and for a lower fare than by any other route.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

TUESDAY, August 18.

INTERNATIONAL.

J W Bingham and wife, Washington; E B Strong and lady, Elysian; F M Stowell, Anoka; Mrs Joseph Carney, do; Geo L Tarbill, Wasioja; J H Clark, Dodge Co; J B Bancroft, Mantorville; E H Kennedy, army; C A Wheaton, Miss C Wheaton, Miss L C Wheaton, Miss F Wheaton, Northfield; Wm Hill River Falls; S Snow, Anoka; L Nutting, Faribault; A H Butler, Rice Co; G W Tower, do; E P Freeman, L Dyer, Mankato; C A Greeley, Mrs Slasson, Stillwater; Ormanzo Allen, Austin; L S Paddleford, C Crane, Milwaukee; G E Cole, Faribault; E B Ames, Minneapolis; S G Rennick, Irving Todd, Hastings; Jared Benson, Anoka; A P Clark, Mrs H C White, St Cloud; Geo Heslep, A F Howes, J E Little, Col Payne, St Peter; A J Van Vorhes and wife, Stillwater; H J C Cromwell and wife, Monticello; A B Rogers, Waterville; J T Williams, J N Hall, Mankato; Thos M Pugh, South Bend; E F Bancroft, Green Cit; C G Mullen, Marsha, H W Bosley, Winnebago City; J K Cleveland, Mankato; C C Reynolds, J J Richter, Red Wing; John Reilly, Racine; H Brenner, Minneapolis; Edwin Cook, St Anthony; H Z Mitchell, Saint Cloud; C Gunning, Galena; C C Latner, L Ogden, W W Thane, Wabasha; H Densmore, Red Wing; A S Chandler, do; F Goss, do; Capt Hanley, Lake City; Capt Cloud; Capt Hall, Chicago; C W Fitch and wife, Faribault.

AMERICAN.

A R Olds, Hudson; A Day, La Plata, Mo; D Ivy & lady, Middlebert, Ill; M H Van Meter, Hudson; M V Nobles, St Anthony; A Crains, C Canon, Iowa; A Child, Central Express; E Jones, Black Hills; J Hastings, Chicago; A A Wilson, Fort Snelling; C C Proctor, Owatonna; G Bowe, N Y; C Caldwell, do; E D Wilcox, Ft Snelling; A Cushman, St Cloud; P H Connor, do; A G Philbrick, Essex, N H; Wm Morris, Albert Lea; A H Bartlett, Sh ll Rock; E J Skinner, do; E Fellows, Lansing, Iowa.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

A J Benedict, J W Caldwell, Michigan; E P Owens, Dundas; Mrs Munger and two children, Mankato; L Deeb, L Nessell, Cottage Grove; W Warner, Le Sueur; Jos Staples, Fort Snelling; M E Hurd, Mrs Farwell and child, Henderson; Mrs Bowles and servant, City; M J McCoy, Prescott; S A Field Lake Como; W W Rhodes, Hastings; Lt W H Ensign, Fort Snelling; E A Beach, Taylor's Falls; Wm Finch, Richfield; D B Truax and wife, Hastings; A J Philbrick, West Epping, N H; Geo J Verine, Cleveland. O Walker, Marine; H B Johnson, St Cloud; F A Jennings, Winchester; Lt Wm Fowler, Sunrise.

MERCHANTS.

C T Brown and wife, St. Peter; C Caldwell, New York; L O Bliss, A H Butler, Fillmore County; G Brewer, New York; A Smith, Franconia; M A Tucker, Red Wing; S R Merrill, Goodhue County; F Kennedy, Lake City; John W Mills, Saint Peter; A M Hayes, Henry S Ward, Hastings; W W Prindle, Wabashaw; Chas Johnson, Steamer Ariel; A H Jennison Minneapolis; C B Knowlton, Indianola; James A Smith, Hastings; J B Suckett and Lady, N L Warner, Wm Schimmel, Thos C Wright, Sam'l Dunning, St. Peter; Mrs Z H Morse, St. Cloud; O A Fray, Minneapolis; A Ross Dunsud, Peony Steamer, Shakopee; S S Eaton, City; F J Duffy, D A Huntsman, L M Brown, John H Brown, J S Wolser, Shakopee; Lampson Pence, St. Peter; D B Anderson, Florence; Edwin Clarke, St Anthony; J B Reynolds, D H Smith, Saint Peter; Miss Hussey, Saint Peter; H W Stone, Jordon; A A Stone, Eureka, Wisconsin; H J G Croswell and wife, Monticello; Levi Wheeler, Sauk Rapids; F M Stowell, Anoka; Judge Chambers, Judge Donaldson, Owatonna; L E Bentley, St Cloud; T G Jones, Anoka; T P Smith, Fred Mark, Ft Abercrombie; Geo C Bailey, Chicago; Geo Gill, Boston; Capt Doty, U S A; W W Strait, Jordan; J McKusick, Wm McClure, Stillwater; M A Dailey, Owatonna.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, 21 Wall-st., N. Y., Aug. 1st, 1863.—We are instructed to continue to take subscriptions for the U. S. 5-20 year 6 per cent. bonds until ten days notice is given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

au18-3t Agents for the U. S. 5-20 Loan.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE, St. Cloud, Minn., August 8, 1863.

To JAMES S. ORMSBY, Esq.:

Sir—Affidavits having recently been filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, showing that your preemption of the N ½ S W ¼ and lots one and two, section 36, township 38, range 28, was fraudulent, on account of non-residence upon said land, an investigation of the matter has been ordered and you are hereby notified to appear at this office on Tuesday, September 29, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., with evidence to sustain your said pre-emption.

T. G. McCLURE, Register.
au16 C. A. GILMAN, Receiver.

STEAM
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
The Press Printing Co.

In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of

HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.

We are prepared to Print all kinds of

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS,
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS
BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS,

And every other description of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
At moderate rates and at short notice.

Monetary & Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Saint Paul Market.

WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1863.

The money market here continues quite easy, and operations are unrestricted. An indication of the comparative fluctuations of money is evinced by the liberal subscriptions to the 5-20 Loan in this city. We doubt if any city in the Union has done better in proportion to its capital and resources.

Of the New York Money Market, the *Tribune* of Thursday says:

The money market is somewhat irregular. There are parties who are paying 7 per cent, and complaining of a tight market, while capitalists are offered money at 4 per cent. The general rate remains 5@6, with more doing at 6 than at 5 per cent, and the supply is sufficient to cause an easy market to good borrowers.

The Provision Market is given as follows:

The operations in breadstuffs are restricted, by want of proper supplies. There is a fair export inquiry for fresh ground Flour, prime parcels of Wheat, and some shipping Corn. There is very little demand for common grades of Flour, unsound Wheat and Corn, and the daily forced sales are made at declining prices. Provisions are firm, but the business is moderate. In Hops an active speculative demand has just developed itself, in consequence of the ravages of lice in the producing districts. The speculative fever in Petroleum has been revived, and once more the market is on the rise.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.—Another dull week is reported, consequent, probably, on the harvest, which has been in progress for a few days past. There seems to be no change in prices since our last article. The New York Market will be found elsewhere.

THE GROCERY TRADE.—Has been pretty good for a few days. Most of the dealers report a fair business. We do not hear, however, of any change in prices.

FLOUR.—The Flour Market is bare of transactions, and droops heavily. Flour is now higher in this market than at Chicago or New York. What can sustain it at such rates is hard to see, as wheat is so greatly lower here than in either of the markets mentioned. Our quotations are:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Superfine	$5 00	$5 50
Extra	6 00	6 00
Double X City Brands	6 00	6 50
Winter Wheat, (XXX)	7 00	7 50
Corn meal, per cwt	1 60	1 75

HIDES.—The market for Hides is somewhat quiet, but occasional sales give us the following quotations:

Green	6 @6½c
Green salted	7c
Dry	@14c
Dry flint	@15c
Green calf	10c
Dry	15 @16c

BUTTER—Continues very firm, and is scarce. There is but little of good quality offered, and prices are high. We quote:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Choice country roll	15@18	20@25
No. 2 " "	12@15	18@20
Best firkin	12@15	16@17

WOOL.—Our Wool Market is dryer and duller than it was some weeks since. There is but little offered just now, although prices are better and somewhat more advanced than a month since. There has been quite a reaction in prices East lately, and the demands of manufacturers have increased the rates about 6@7c. This would make wool in St. Paul worth from 55@60c per lb.

COOPERAGE.—Is unchanged. There has been no sales reported this week. Our quotations remain as follows:

Pork barrels, No. 1	$1 35@1 45
No. 2	1 15@1 25
Lard tierces	1 50
Butter kegs	1 00
Lard kegs	60
Flour barrels, No. 1	45
No. 2	35
Half barrels	33

WOODEN WARE.—There are no changes in prices, and receipts are still light. Sales are made as follows:

PAILS:—		CHURNS:—	
2 hoop	$2 60	No. 1	$14 00
3 hoop	2 90	No. 2	12 00
TUBS:—		No. 4	10 00
0 inch	11 50	Half bushel measures, per doz	6 50
8 inch	10 00		
6 inch	8 50		

CATTLE MARKET.—The market for beeves has been rather more active for a few days past. Drovers offer No. 1 beeves freely at 2½@3c on foot. Calves are not so plenty, though no advance is noted. We quote: Sheep, per head, $5@6; calves, $3@6; dressed hogs, $3.50@4.75; milch cows, $15@25 for domestic stock.

CHICKENS—Plenty. Old, 25c per pair; young, 8@10c per pair.

SALT.—The market is almost bare of salt, but there is little demand just now. The rates are somewhat advanced, viz:

Solar, per bbl	$3 75
Ground alum, per bbl	
Dairy "	5 75
Salina "	3 65

MEATS—Mess Pork, ₱ bbl., $10 @ 11; Mess Beef, ₱ obl., $9@$10; Clear Sides, 5; Hams, plain S. C., 9c; Shoulders, 22½ @ 5; Dried Beef, 10c; Canvassed Hams, 12½c; Leaf Lard, 10c.

ALE.—XXX Pittsburgh 12@14; Scotch. pts. per doz. $2.25@2.75; Drury and Scotten's ale, bbl. $8, ½ do. $4, ¼ do. $2.25, ⅛ do. $1.25; bottled ale $1.50; porter, pints 85c.

BEANS.—Mixed $1.50@1.75; best white per bu. $2.00@2.25.

POTATOES—Old, 40c; New $6@$7.50.

SUGAR—Brown, ₱ lb., 11@13½c; C. Coffee Sugar, 14c; Refined A. and B., 15@16c; Refined O. & Co., 16c; Powdered, 16½@17c; Crushed, 16½; Cut Loaf, 17c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 90c@$1.30; Oolong, 90c @$1.20; Gunpowder and Imperial, 95c@$1.45.

WHISKY—Rectified, ₱ gall., 38@42c; Monongahela 65c@$1; Old Bourbon, 65c@$2.00.

BROOM CORN—No sales—nominal—No. 1, $100 ₱ ton; No. 2, $60@$65.

EGGS—Tolerably plenty at 12½@14c.

FEATHERS.—Live Geese, 55@60; Indian, 15@20.

BEESWAX.—Nominal at 44@45c. No receipts of importance.

PAINTS AND OILS.—White Lead ₱ 100 lbs, $10@12; Lard Oil, ₱ gal., $1 25; Neatsfoot Oil, $1.50; Whale Oil, $1.10; Linseed Oil, $1.50@$1.60; Turpentine, $5 00.

FISH.—No. 1 mackerel, per bbl. $15; No. 2, $11; No. 3, $10; dry cod, 6½@7c per lb; Herring, box, 60@75c; Codfish 7½c.

COFFEE.—Prime Rio, 32@33c; Laguayra, 35@37c: Java, 38@40c; Mocha, 40c.

COAL.—Pittsburgh, per bu. 75c: Illinois, 40c.

IRON.—In cut nails we note a decline of 50c@ Common Bar, ₱ lb., 3½c; Horse Shoe, 7@8c; Sligo Bar, 8@8½c; Swede Bar, 8½@9c; Sheet Iron, 8@10½c; Sugar Kettles, 5½c; Lead Pipe, 15c; English Cast Steel, ₱ lb 30c; Spring Steel, 12½c; Cut Nails, ₱ Keg, $6.

GLASS.—Is without any change—American Window, per box, 8x10 $3.25@3.50; 10x12, $3,50 @3,75; 10x14, $3,75@4,00; 10x16 to 12x16, $4,00@ 4,50; 12x18 to 12x20, $4,75@5,50.

LEAD AND SHOT.—Pig, ₱ lb., 9; Bar, 10c Shot, ₱ bag, $2,65; Buck Shot, $2,85.

MOLASSES—Plantation, ₱ gal., 60c; Sugar House, 70; Golden Syrup, 75@80.

CHEESE—11@13c.

GRAIN.—The Grain market continues dull. One load of new wheat has arrived, and the fall market starts off at 65@68c.

Rye—no sale.	
Oats	58@60
Corn	60@65
Barley	80@85

[By Telegraph.]

Foreign Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.

Cotton closed firm, and had an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs are quiet; provisions firm.

Consols closed at 97¼@98 for money.

American Stocks—Erie 70@71c; Illinois Central 14@15c discount.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 13.

The fall trade has opened very quietly. Woolens are much more active than cottons or silks. Prices of all kinds of seasonable or standard goods are steady. No concession is made except on old fashioned or out of season goods. Holders are very firm, and seem rather to expect some advance, though this is hardly likely while gold is declining. The chief buyers are from the West and Southwest, who are looking at lots of desirable styles of heavy woolens. The sales of cotton goods are rather light. Both bleached and unbleached goods are very firm. Prints are inactive. Printing cloths are firmer. Stripes, ticks, and denims are steady, and rather in light stock. Fancy cassimeres are the most active. The best makes are very firm. Fine beavers are a trifle lower. Satinets are active and firm. Printed delaines are in moderate demand and steady. There is more inquiry, and a better inquiry in the shawl market. Large orders had been given in advance. Production is limited by the high prices asked for wool. Manufacturers are large buyers where they can find a supply at prices that will remunerate them; but wool-growers are too ready to stand above the market.

Owing to the fall in gold, there is more activity in foreign goods. The importations are increasing. Heavy woolens are selling freely, and the supply is behind the demand. British dress goods are more enquired after. Silks are dull, as are all French goods, the season being too early. Linens are rather active. Worsteds are arriving freely, and seem to invite attention. The stock in bond of all kinds of foreign dry goods is valued at $20,500,000, which is largely in excess of last year. The accumulations of several months will soon be put on the market—especially if gold declines, as that will lower duties as well as exchange, reducing the cost materially, and enabling the importer to sell correspondingly low.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,

au18-3md&w No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvinate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.
It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
au15-eow d tw&wly Proprietors, New York.

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.

Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure and uproot these complaints, must be Expectorant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diptheria or Putrid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal."

Rev. J. J. POTTER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that *it never fails*.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Elecampane, Comfrey, Burdock, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup. Full descriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all principal Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wynkoop, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co., New York. au15-sowdtw&w

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
General Agents,
au8 dtw&w 1y 202 Broadway, N. Y.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND DUNLIETH PACKETS.—I am pleased to be able to announce to the traveling public that the Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith and Minnesota Packet Company have supplied their Line with Low Water comfortable Passenger Boats, which enables passengers to make the same time and connections made in high water. G., D., D. & M. Packet Co's,
ORRIN SMITH, President.

☞ The Ada Hine, Capt. Beaumont, Charles Mathers, Clerk, will leave St. Paul every evening at half-past six, connecting with the Lower Packets for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith. au9-tf

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

EDITOR OF PRESS.—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
Juld&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF
Thompson Bro's.,
ST. PAUL, August 19, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds	¼ per ct. prem
American Gold	22 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden an Norway, for sale at our office.

Watches and Jewelry.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S
Fashionable Jewelry Store,
Third Street, Saint Paul,

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT
OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Watches,
CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,
Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a
FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union and are for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES.
All goods warraned precisely as represented Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated
American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of
HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE
NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER' Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid
SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,
Solid Silver Spoons—Pure as Coin,
Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,
From $15 to $50.

$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call at the NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

Real Estate.

BROAD ACRES!

760 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water*. Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

HENRY McKENTY,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
☞ Will also locate Land, Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. ane-d&wly

THIRD STREET PROPERTY,
FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Darton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above properiy will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.]
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. jc4-3m

SADDLE PONY FOR SALE.

A thoroughly broken Pony, perfectly safe either for ladies or gentlemen. Apply to
au15-1w J. W. SELBY.

FARMER WANTED.

I want a responsible man and wife to take charge of my farm and sheep on shares. 300 acres of land—70 of it under plow. 200 sheep or more. Address,
jy7-tf H. W. BARRY, Dundas.

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent*
Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.
L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.
June 24th, 1863. dly

TO THE TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.

Having purchased the old stand of R. Galloway and fitted it up for
A STOVE STORE,
And having secured some of the best workmen of the country, I now offer
THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE
Patterns of Stoves,
AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
TIN WARE,

To the trade, which will be sold as near Chicago and Milwaukee prices, as the extra expense of laying down the goods in this market will allow.

I am now prepared to fill all orders for
Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, &c.
And taking into consideration the high prices of stock as well as the trouble of obtaining labor, I think I can make sufficient inducements to the trade to purchasers.

An examination of stock, prices, &c., is solicited.

I am also SOLE AGENT of
P. P. Stewart's Celebrated
SUMMER AND WINTER
Cooking Stove,

Which has no equal. I would invite the attention of all who wish to purchase a first class Stove, to examine it before purchasing.

☞ All kinds of Jobbing and Custom Work done, and all work warranted.

Call at the old stand of R. Galloway, opposite the Iron Store of Neols, Dean & Co., Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

☞ Highest market price paid for old Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, Rags, &c.
au13-tf N. B. HARWOOD.

5-20 U. S. Loan.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT OUR BANK, AT PAR.
THOMPSON BROS.,
au12-2w Agents.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA,

Manufactures all kinds of Machinery, Steam Engines, Horse Powers, Mill and Machine Castings of all descriptions. Having the largest assortment of Patterns of any establishment in this State, we are prepared to do all kinds of Iron and Brass Casting, of finishing, promptly, at the lowest Eastern rates. Particular attention given to Threshing Machine, Steam Engine and Boiler repairing.
au11 GILMAN & CO.

THRESHING MACHINES,

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse Power, for sale very low, at the Pioneer Foundry and Agricultural Works. (au11) GILMAN & CO.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

New and second hand, for sale extremely low, at the Pioneer Foundry.
au11 GILMAN & CO.

DIS

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Aug 20, 1863

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863. NUMBER 214.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which can not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.

Union Ticket.

For Governor,
BEN MILLER,
of Stearns County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
of Fillmore County.

For Secretary of State,
DAVID BLAKELY,
of Olmsted County.

For Auditor of State,
CHARLES McILRATH,
of Nicollet County.

For State Treasurer,
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
of Washington County.

For Attorney General,
GORDON E. COLE,
of Rice County.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GEO. F. POTTER,
of Houston County.

RECONSTRUCTION.

It is beginning to be fashionable to speculate upon the reconstruction of the Union. But these speculations, it will be observed, are confined almost exclusively to the powers and rights of the Government over the conquered rebel districts and to the enunciation of hypothetical policies for keeping refractory traitors out of the Union, rather than for restoring the revolted populations to their lawful allegiance. They begin at the wrong end.

It is well enough to settle, as definitively as possible, the precise powers and rights which the laws of war and the Constitution give the Government over the rebel States. But what the Government may have a belligerent and constitutional right to do with the insurrectionary communities is one thing—what it ought to do or will do with them is another and very different question.

The *policy* of reconstruction in each case must, as we have before remarked, be determined by the *animus* of the conquered districts, respectively. We quite agree with the New York *Tribune*, of the 15th inst., when it says:

> Whenever those now or hitherto in rebellion in any State, Territory, County, District or City, *shall propose unconditionally to return to loyalty, we trust that they will be unconditionally welcomed*; if any shall propose to submit on certain specified terms, we undoubtingly trust that those terms will be promptly and earnestly considered by the Government, with an anxious desire to find them consistent with national safety and public faith.

Now, what policy on the part of the Government will be likely to promote, in the greatest degree, the development of this returning spirit of loyalty in the insurrectionary communities? How can they be best restored to the Union—not as subjugated enemies, covering the rankling malignity of secret hate and treason under an enforced show of submission—but as *friends* and brothers, proud of the same country, loving the same flag.

Let us consider this question.

What is Reconstruction?

It is nothing else than

[illegible]tion.

[illegible]ead scheme of Reconstruc-

[illegible]es a Counter-Revolution

[illegible]a reaction from the great

1860 against the domination of the Slave Oligarchy. It is these men's hope that all the blood and treason we have spent will go only to seal the sepulchre of Freedom; that the stone we have raised to the summit of the mountain is now to be rolled back to crush the free spirit which has lifted it to that commanding height.

Not thus are the ways of God or men.

We do not rebuild the temple to abase its majestic beauty to the fragments of the shattered column, but raise the prostrate column up to fit the grandeur of the temple.

The whole needs not a physician but the sick.

Reconstruction means the Counter Revolution of the Democratic element of Southern society against the Aristocratic class; the revolt of the poor whites—the non-slaveholding class of mechanics and small farmers and rustic lazzaroni of the South—against the Plantation Barons, who have made them what they are, the outcasts and victims of Southern society—condemned to poverty and ignorance and brutality by the system which makes paid labor a crime and a disgrace.

Reconstruction means Emancipation, not of the negro merely, but of the poor whites from the domination of an imperious and despotic caste—the vindication of the rights and dignity of free labor from the crushing ignominy of contact and competition with slavery.

In all the South the only interested enemies of the Federal Government are the slaveholding class. They are no less the interested enemies of all the non-slaveholding whites. For non-slaveholding whites have no place in the southern system, which sacrifices everything outside of its charmed circle to the all-engulphing selfishness of slavery. They occupy an even less honorable relation to the slaveholding magnate than the Saxon serf to the Norman baron. The very negro slave scorns these poor Pariahs of the South.

This antagonism of interest between the slave barons and the non-slaveholding, or industrial class of Southern whites, the repression of all white or free labor in the interest of slavery, is aptly illustrated by the following statement which we take from the New York *Tribune* of the 15th inst.:

> A prominent Democrat who lives and does business in our city (and whose name, not for publication but for the verification of this statement, is at the service of the *World*) was induced some years since, to buy an estate in Eastern Virginia reputed rich in gold. Recently employed a foreman to develop it, hired twenty-five or thirty of the Poor Whites residing upon or adjacent to it to assist as laborers, and came here to attend to other business. But a few weeks had elapsed when he received a dispatch from his foreman, urging him to hurry back to Louisa County and help the said foreman out of trouble. He promptly obeyed, and, soon after reaching his estate, was waited upon by three gentlemen, who proclaimed themselves a Committee from the neighboring proprietors, appointed to notify him that he must not employ white labor on his estate, but must hire or buy slaves. He ventured to remonstrate—urged that he had imported no laborers into Virginia—that his men were all natives of the State and fixed residents of the vicinage, &c., but was cut short by the spokesman, (now the rebel Gen. Jenkins,) with a curt reminder that they had not proposed to argue the point—that it was not the policy of Virginia to encourage white labor where slaves were to be had—and that they only desired to know whether he proposed to comply with their demand or take the consequences of refusal. Here one of the white laborers—a respectable, worthy citizen, over fifty years old, who happened to be present or passing—ventured to interpose the query: "But what are we to do to support our families?" "Don't you know enough to hold your tongue?" responded the scion of chivalry, with such a look as he might have bestowed on a toad who had undertaken to lecture him on trigonometry. The Poor White was cowed into abject silence; the New-Yorker said that he had no choice, so he submitted with the best possible grace, dismissed his White Virginians to their sorry huts and ragged, unshod children, and proceeded to have the negroes of this domineering neighbors as he needs must. He was paying the Whites eighty cents in cash per day; they told him they would rather work for sixty cents rather than be thrown out; but, though he wanted their work and they wanted his money, they were all under the yoke of an iron despotism, and had to succumb.

Does this antagonism of interest between the Aristocratic and the Industrial or Democratic element of Southern society beget any antagonism of feeling?

Let the heroic sufferings of East Tennessee be the answer. And her hostility to the Slaveholders Rebellion is no exception to the general feeling of the corresponding strata of Southern society. Only there the accidents of climate and situation have given a greater comparative development to Free Labor and greater political and social weight to the industrial class of whites than in some other sections.

Some two years ago a series of articles appeared in the PRESS, from the pen of Mr. J. W. Taylor of this city, which showed in a striking light the intimate relations of the Rebellion to Slavery. The secession spirit was found to exist in the different districts precisely in proportion to the preponderance of Slavery—while the Union feeling rose with the scale of Free labor.

This instinctive loyalty of the industrial classes of the South to the Union, which has its root in the love of Freedom and a radical hostility to the repressive rule of the slaveocracy, is by no means extinguished in the *future* of the sectional war spirit which has been kindled by Southern demagogues. It is overborne but not eradicated.

When once the spell of aristocratic prestige is broken—when once the political and social domination of the slave barons is overthrown—that stupendous problem of reconstruction which sometimes appals the thoughtful even more than war—will be already solved by the emancipation of the industrial elements of southern society, which will take the place in southern politics so long usurped by slavery; and State after State, relieved of the accursed thraldom, will gravitate back to the Union by the irresistible attraction of a common interest, and the sympathy of a common brotherhood with the free.

To crush the 200,000 rebel slaveholders who made the war, and caused all this vast expenditure of blood and treasure in the interest of their own selfish ambition; to emancipate and conciliate the millions of poor whites who are its victims and make them the ruling political class—that, it seems to us, is the true policy of Reconstruction.

JEFF. DAVIS' CORRESPONDENCE.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, the Chicago *Tribune* and some other Western journals have recently received and published some very interesting specimens of the batch of letters addressed to Jeff. Davis during the winter of 1860-61 and recently captured by our troops near Jackson, Miss. One of these is from ex-Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, in which he avows himself a rebel in heart and hope and insists upon the secession of the South; another from a Chicago Democratic politician, Larmon by name, strenuously advocates secession and a Northwestern Confederacy; another is from W. Hackley, of Columbia College, New York, setting out with the declaration that his "sympathies are entirely with the South;" another from ex-Senator Broadhead, of Pennsylvania, all declaring their sympathy with the Secession movement, and encouraging it by such arguments as are supposed to be peculiar to more southern latitudes. These men are now all influential and honored leaders or members of what calls itself the Democratic party, and they disclose precisely that hostility to the Government which we should expect to bear fruit in the riots and organized attempts at insurrection which have disgraced the shady side of some of our Western States and has recently inflicted eternal disgrace on New York.

Among the letters captured are numbers from the leading spirits of the Southern Rebellion, with whom Jeff. Davis was in correspondence while infamously holding his seat in Congress under an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. How much chance of peace there was in the Crittenden Compremise, or any compromise that did not allow the South the absolute control of the nation may be seen in the following extracts from the letters of J. D. McPherson and Price Williams. The first says, "What guaranties shall be demanded? 1st. A veto by the South on every act of Congress. 2d. A right to exclude any candidate from the Presidency." The other says, "The only terms upon which a compromise proposition should be entertained are to let the Southern States go into secession; let Lincoln and Hamlin resign; repeal the liberty bills, and amend the Constitution so as to disfranchise any State that fails to surrender fugitive slaves." The copperheads who have lied till they were black in the face about the refusal of Republicans to accept the Crittenden Compromise causing the war, may restore their color by digesting thoroughly the contents of these letters.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—ADMINISTRATION MAJORITY.

The New York *Herald* published a few days ago what purported to be an impartial analysis of the political elements of the next United States House of Representatives, the result of which was that there would be 91 members in favor of the Administration and 94 opposed to it; and upon this showing it proceeded, in accordance with its Copperhead instincts to nominate Fernando Wood for the next Speaker. Of course no one who knows the *Herald* placed the least confidence in this novel classification, the only object of which was to create one of its sensational surprises, as the fact of an Administration majority had heretofore been fully acquiesced in by all parties. The result was arrived at by classing with the Opposition to the Administration those members of Democratic antecedents—War Democrats—who were nominated on Union tickets and elected by the frauds of the Administration.

Per contra, the Albany *Journal*, one of the best authorities in the country, makes the following classification of the next House of Representatives, as far as elected, classifying those as Administration who were supported by the friends of the Administration:

	Adm.	Opp.
Connecticut,	3	1
Illinois,	5	2
Indiana,	4	7
Iowa,	6	—
Kansas,	1	—
Kentucky,	9	—
Maine,	4	1
Massachusetts,	10	—
Michigan,	5	1
Minnesota,	2	—
Missouri,	5	4
New Hampshire,	2	1
New Jersey,	1	4
New York,	14	17
Ohio,	5	14
Oregon,	1	—
Pennsylvania,	13	11
Rhode Island,	2	—
Wisconsin,	3	3
	95	73

Conceding the nine members of Kentucky to the Opposition, with whom they will only act in the event of the adoption of extreme Radical measures by the Administration men, and we have Administration 86, Opposition 82. The following is the Opposition estimate of the result of the States yet to elect:

California,	1	2
Delaware,	—	1
Maryland,	2	3
Vermont,	3	—
West Virginia,	2	1
Total,	8	7

An Administration majority is therefore secure.

GERRIT SMITH ON THE WAR.

Gerrit Smith made a speech at Albany, N. Y., a few days ago, in which he maintained the same noble and patriotic ground which he took at the outset of the war. We take some extracts. Mr. Smith opened his speech by the question:

> What is it to go for your country? Emphatically is it our duty now to go for our country, when she is all right, and her foes all wrong. To go for her is to go for all her domain—to be unsectional—and to love her with that Jewish love for Jerusalem, which took pleasure even in her stones, and favored the dust thereof. *He who is a true patriot will never give up any portion of his country, even to secure the abolition of Slavery.* To go for our country is to go for her chosen form of government—for her Constitution—not to prate for it, or to affect a regard for it, for the very purpose of aiding the enemy, but to favor it for its great principles of justice, liberty and equality. But the most effective way to go *for* our country is to *against* her enemies. We must stand by the Government. Not to stand by the Government is not to stand by the country. The Government represents the country, and it is represented by strong, pure and patriotic men. The President, for whom I did not vote, is a pure and an intelligent man. Washington always excepted, we never had a President more to be honored and more to be loved than Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Smith thinks Abraham's recent retaliatory proclamation, shows a talent element of Pro-slaveryism. He says that for every Federal soldier sold into Slavery, a thousand rebels should be put to compulsory labor on the public works, because compulsory labor is a thousand fold better condition than slavery. He proceeds:

> The man who says the Government has changed the purpose of the war utters a wicked slander. No wonder there are mobs when men in high positions utter the slander that the war is now waged to abolish slavery. The object of the war is to secure the unconditional submission to the rebels—without armistice or terms. To buy them off with concessions would dishonor the nation. No other nation would respect us. If compelled to yield, we might hope for both sympathy and respects; but to dishonorably succumb would be enduring disgrace.
>
> *We must not idly discuss what we will do with the rebels and their property when we conquer them.* Such speculations are pernicious and only tend to divide loyal men. It is time enough to discuss these questions when the enemy is conquered. Besides, no man can to-day say what should be done with them. If they come back haughtily and still of a rebellious spirit, *one course of action will be necessary*; while, if *they show a humble spirit, quite another course of action will be proper*. We can then afford to be generous.

This agrees exactly with what the PRESS said yesterday, which is another proof of Mr. Smith's good sense. He further says:

> I have said we must insist on the unconditional submission of the rebels. Our opposition to the rebels must also be unconditional. We must make no conditions on behalf of the Republican, Democratic or Abolition parties. *We must make no conditions.* If the rebellion triumphs, let all else die, for all, family, wealth, party—all would be worthless without a country. *The rebellion must be put down at whatever cost or whatever sacrifice.* The Republican or Democrat who is intent only on helping his party, is in league with rebels. Are there Abolitionists who will not go for crushing treason unless Government shall pledge itself to prosecute the war until slavery is abolished? Let me say to them, *I have no sympathy with you. I know you only as enemies of my country.*

Mr. Smith has a word or two to say to Gov. Seymour about his opposition to the conscription law on the pretext that it is unconstitutional:

> Had there never been an unpatriotic breast, there never would have been a question raised as to the constitutionality of this law. [Applause.] Was there ever anything so shameless as to see people—when rebels in arms are stalking up to their very doors, intent on the disruption of their country and the overthrow of its institutions—to see them sneaking up to the Constitution, and poring over its provisions, that they may find some way by which they can *constitutionally* avoid doing anything for its protection?

A Telegraph Line Troubled with Worms.

The Troy *Times* narrates the following:

"We believe that the records of telegraphing do not contain so singular a case of imperfect insulation as one that has just occurred between Troy and Waterford. During the past week the Saratoga line worked very badly. Although communication was not interrupted, it was almost impossible to send a message—the amount of mechanical labor being rather more than the amount received for the dispatch. The point of the break was found to be between Troy and Waterford—communication being 'all right' above the latter place. Mr. Buel, manager of the Troy office, determined to trace out the difficulty; so he started in a hand car from Green Island and made a thorough reconnoissance of the line, by the side of the track, as far as the Waterford office. Within a stone's throw of the latter place the cause of the trouble was detected. The wire passed through the branches of a tree, and in one spot the glass insulation had been rubben off—exposing the medal to contact with the wood. This, of itself, would have not made any trouble; but just above the point where the wire touched the branch, a worm, known as a 'borer,' had commenced operations, and deposited the pieces of bark that he bored from the tree on a small pile on the iron, completely burying it, and forming a very nice connection with the ground. On removing the trophies of this 'bore,' the line worked in best the possible manner. The question naturally arises—was the the telegraph ever before troubled with worms?"

We should say that it was. Previous to the first of last July we had a telegraph up here, that was constantly and profusely wormy. This peculiarity was so great that it was not unfrequently styled "old worms."

LATER FROM FT. RANDALL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NELLIE ROGERS—DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

From the St. Jo News, August 13.

The steamer Nellie Rogers arrived from Fort Randall last evening, bringing one day's later news from that frontier outpost than received per the West Wind.

Captain Choteau informs us that when he left the fort, the Shreveport and Alone had gone up with supplies for General Sully's expedition. The Belle Peoria was laying at the fort.

From what Capt. C. says, there must be gross negligence on the part of the Quartermaster at the Fort. There are now lying on the bank of the river there several thousand bushels of corn and oats without anything under it or over it. He thinks at least two tiers of the bottom layer are entirely ruined from the effects of the dampness of the ground. No rain has fallen in that section for a long time, and the top is, therefore, yet secure.

The Captain informed us that in rolling on board a cask of bacon, one of the heads came out, revealing the fact that the bacon was all spoilt. Upon examination it was found that 40,000 pounds was all ruined!

Much, if not all of it, had been stored at the Fort for a period of two years.

The Nellie and Alone went up as high as the mouth of Milk river. Neither of these boats were molested by the Indians, although their camp fires could be seen burning in all directions. A demonstration was about to be made on the latter by the Indians, but as soon as they learned that she was in the employ of the Choteaus, they desisted. So much for a reputation of fifty-eight years standing of this company among the red men. The Choteaus have furnished them supplies for many years past, and the Indians feared, if they molested their benefactors, their supplies in future would be with held.

The Nellie brought down 20,000 buffalo robes and 450 bales of furs.

Mr. Vallandigham's Statement.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

A portion of Mr. Vallandigham's address embodies a very strange statement. It is to the effect that he (Vallandigham), while in the Confederate States, did not meet with a single person who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms; but that every person he conversed with expressed himself willing, if the Yankees would withdraw their troops, to discuss the terms of reunion. We do not know who were the persons with whom Mr. V. conversed. We are sure we have conversed with many more Southerners than he ever did, and we never heard the first one yet speak of reunion. He has certainly made a great mistake somehow or other.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—By the death of Mr. George T. Temple, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Temple & Beaupre is this day dissolved.

The accounts of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and all persons having claims against, or indebted to them, are requested to call and make settlement without delay.

B. BEAUPRE.

St. Paul, August 7, 1863. au15-1m

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of Temple & Beaupre will be continued by the subscriber under the name and style of the old firm. From my old friends and the public generally, a continuance of the very liberal patronage which the former house received, is solicited.

B. BEAUPRE.

St. Paul, August 8, 1863. au15-1m

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

THE LONDON TIMES SAYS DAVIS AND NAPOLEON MAY UNITE.

England to Remain Neutral.

A Pirate Captain Explains the New York Riot.

AN ORDER FOR THE EXECUTION OF LEE AND WINDER.

The Rebels Investigating the Surrender of Vicksburg.

A Republican Union State Ticket in Wisconsin.

FOREIGN ARRIVAL.

Maximillian Will Accept the Position of Emperor of Mexico—A French Alliance With Jeff. Davis Probable.

CAPE RACE, Aug. 19.

The steamship Saxon, from Liverpool, Tuesday 11th, via Queenstown, 12th, passed Cape Race this P. M.

The Polish question remained in statu quo.

The latest news via Queenstown states that it was generally asserted that Maximillion will accept the Mexican crown.

The *Times* says the rumor was current at Chatham, that in consequence of the recent menacing news from America, the Government intends sending additional troops to British North America.

The *Times* says it should not be surprising if something arose out of the alleged proposition of Jeff. Davis to Napoleon for an offensive and defensive alliance between the Mexican and French policies and the Confederate States, which would be quite consistent with the recent French policy.

The world might look with favor on such a contingency, but absolute neutrality would be England's policy.

The *Times* looks upon the acceptance of the Archduke Maxmillian of the Mexican throne as important, and says it will have a tendency to an alliance between France and Austria and to a division between France and America. The Northerners must be incensed against Napoleon, and the Federals can hardly fail to come in collision with the new Government.

The *Daily News* is bitter on the French policy in Mexico, and does not believe that the Archduke will accept the throne.

The *La Patrie* asserts that the Archduke made his acceptance dependent on the consent of the Emperor of Austria.

France says if he accepts, France and England will recognize him immediately and the other powers will follow.

A China telegram announces that the Japan question has been temporarily settled. The American Legation had been burned.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Lee Contemplating an Advance on Washington—He Will Make a Desperate Attempt to Destroy Meade's Army—A Battle at Manassas Not Improbable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

[*Herald's Special.*] Last week one of our scouts crossed the river at United States ford, and took dinner with some of the rebels upon Chancellorsville battle ground. A large gang of negroes was employed in getting out timber for construction of bridges. Reports in circulation among the rebels were to the effect that United States and Banks fords were to be bridged, so as to enable Lee to make a rapid advance upon Dumfries and Fairfax, thereby cutting off our communication with Washington.

It is generally believed in military circles that Lee will avail himself of the opportunity now afforded by the decimated condition of our army, to make desperate efforts for the destruction of the Army of the Potomac. It is not at all improbable that the rebels will attack us, and we may yet have the annual struggle upon the plains of Manassas and Bull's Run.

Affairs at Centreville remain quiet.

Mosby, the notorious guerrilla chief is now in the Shenandoah valley, where he has been joined by White's gang. The probabilities are the guerrillas will not now escape, as our cavalry is close upon them, and unless unusually good luck attends them, they cannot escape us.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Richmond Papers on the Situation of Affairs in Virginia.—Lee's Army Quiet.

NEW YORK, August 20.

Richmond papers of the 5th inst. received contain nothing of special interest. More prominence is given to the condition and prospects of Gen. Lee's army than to that of the rest of the rebel forces.

The *Sentinel* says passengers by the Central Train report all quiet on the Upper Rappahannock. Between 10 and 15 Yankee prisoners have been brought down, mostly captured by Imboden's command. A gentleman from above who came down yesterday says the best spirit prevails in the army, all expressing the most animated confidence in their noble chief.

Lee is in excellent health and fine spirits.

The *Examiner* says in regard to Lee's army that movements were at a perfect stand still on both sides, the intense heat enforcing quiet. Fighting was at such a disconnt that even the cavalry was enjoying a season of repose. However, this apathy is liable to be broken any day, and hostile cannon again awaken the Rappahannock hills.

FROM ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Sickness Increasing at Vicksburg—Mobile Reinforced—Court of Inquiry on Pemberton's Campaign.

MEMPHIS, August 17.

Advices from New Orleans to the 13th are received. The health of the city is good, only numerous cases of yellow fever are reported at quarentine.

The steamer Wood, from Vicksburg, brings 500 sick soldiers.

Disease is said to be on the increase at that point, most cases being of a malignant type of typhoid fever, seven out of ten of which prove fatal.

Mobile is being heavily reinforced in anticipation of attack.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 7th says a court of inquiry has been called to meet at Montgomery, to investigate the campaign of Mississippi and Louisana in May, June and July, and especially in regard to the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The returns from Alabama indicate the election of Wall over Shorter for Governor. Curry is beaten for Congress by Cruikshank.

The Mobile *Tribune* says large numbers of the Mississippi deserters are returning.

The Threatened Retaliation.

ORANGE C. H., Aug. 14.

A gentleman, just arrived from Stanton, reports that twenty additional raiders were brought there yesterday, who were captured within fifteen miles of that place.

Neither of the Richmond papers of Saturday refer to the execution of Captains Sawyer and Flinn, which was to have taken place on Friday the 14th, and it is probable their execution has been quietly postponed. There is not much danger of it being carried out so long as Gen. W. H. Lee and Capt. Winder are held as hostages for them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

The following is the order to General Burnside in reference to the threatened hanging of Captains Sawyer and Flinn:

You are hereby directed that immediately on receiving official or authentic information of the execution of Captain Sawyer and Captain Flinn, you will proceed to hang W. H. Lee and the other rebel officers designated as herein above directed, and that you notify the rebel President of said proceedings, and assure him that the Government of the United States will proceed to set aside a man for every similar barbarous violation of the laws of civilized war.

The way the Copperheads Help the Rebels.

NEW YORK, August 20.

The *Herald* has the following:

In an account furnished by Capt. Luce of the bark Sunshine, which was captured and boarded by the rebel pirate steamer Florida, to the Naval authorities some singular statements are made. It will be remembered the Sunshine was captured on the 7th of July. Capt. Luce was five hours on board the Florida, and was compelled by Capt. Maffit to sign a bond for his vessel while under military guard, and was refused a duplicate of it. In course of conversation with Maffit, he indicated very plainly he was fully informed in regard to Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and this time it was to be aided by a Copperhead demonstration in New York and other northern cities, which he believed would compel the U. S. Government to make peace with the rebels and acknowledge her independence.

The Bell-Everetts in Convention.

ROCHESTER, August 19.

The conservative meeting met at Osborne House at 10 o'clock. N. H. Wood, of Wisconsin, was President. For the purpose of hearing a report of the business committee it was resolved to continue the session with closed doors, and also to issue a series of resolutions instead of an address.

A national committee was chosen and Stevens appointed Secretary, but as several of the gentlemen named for the committee have not been notified of their selection, it was determined to announce the committee when they had been notified and their acceptance or declination received. The Secretary accepted.

The business of the meeting being concluded, a recess was ordered and Gov. Hunt was invited to an interview with the members. This interview was conducted with closed doors, and at its conclusion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The number of members present today did not exceed 20.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

CINCINNATI, August 20.

The Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Carrollton, Carroll county, was robbed this morning at half past 1 o'clock, by about sixteen men in uniforms, who represented themselves as belonging to Scott's rebel cavalry. They were discovered by Mr. Crawford, the cashier, who lives in the rear of the Bank, at whom they fired, driving him back into the house. After removing the money from the vault, they set fire to the papers therein, and mounted their horses, and started off in the direction of Owen county. The amount of money stolen was one hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver, and thirty thousand dollars in paper. Every effort is being made to lead to the capture of the robbers.

Union Men Confined at Richmond.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 18.

Captain Hodgkiss, commander of the gunboat Jane Putnam, and one of his men, were killed yesterday morning by guerrillas on the Pasquotunk river.

Two brothers have just arrived here from Richmond. They were residents of Beaufort, N. C., which place they left in May last. They were arrested for being Unionists, sent to Richmond, and incarcerated in Castle Thunder, where they they remained till July 25th. They were then conscripted by order of the C. S. Attorney, and taken to Camp Lee, where they remained nine days, when they succeeded in escaping, and came down the Peninsula.

Incendiary Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, August 19.

The establishment known as the New York Tattersalls in the Sixth Avenue, was burned at 4 o'clock this P. M., and a number of firemen were injured, and twenty-five horses were burned. Loss, $40,000, mostly insured. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and part of a general outbreak on the part of some riotous disposed persons, on account of the appoaching draft.

FROM WISCONSIN.

Republican Union Convention at Madison—A State Ticket Nominated.

MILWAUKEE, August 20.

The Republican Union Convention at Madison nominated the following officers:

J. T. Lewis, Governor; Wyman Spooner, Lieut. Governor; Lucius Fairchild, Secretary of State; S. D. Hastings, Treasurer; Winfield Smith, Attorney General; W. H. Ramsey, Bank Comptroller; H. Cordier, State Prison Commissioner.

Transportation of Troops.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Co. have donated $60,000, and placed it at the disposal of the Governor of the State, for the purpose of forwarding troops as speedily as possible to meet the draft made upon the State by the Federal Government.

5.20 Sales.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

The subscription agent reports the sales of 5.20 bonds to the amount of $795,400. On Tuesday $700; on Wednesday $200. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 25.

DIED.

On the morning of the 18th inst., of Cholera Infantum, FRED., son of Franz and Henriette Lambrecht, aged 7 months and 18 days.

Aug. 19th, at the residence of her son, Rev. C. Brooks, D. D., of Suburban Hills, Mrs. SARAH BROOKS, in the 87th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Dr. B.'s residence, at 10 o'clock this morning. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

New Advertisements.

BEANS! BEANS!! BEANS!!!

Farmers and others bring your Beans to me and get your Cash for them.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner Sibley and Third Street.

St. Paul, Aug. 16, 1863. 16:dtw

LOST.

About July 26, a medium-sized black COW, five years old, white star on forehead, small bag, three white teats and one black. Being the support of a poor widow, who invites all kind persons to assist in its recovery. A reward will be paid for its return or for any information, by WIDOW ALLEEN, opposite the Capitol, or at Morin's Store, Wabashaw street. au21-1t*

CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. REDMOND,

SUCCESSOR TO MISS WASS,

Will sell at greatly reduced rates, all kinds of

Millinery Goods,

For a few weeks preparatory to going East for NEW GOODS.

St. Paul August 21, 1863. su21-2w

TAKEN UP.

A tame RABBIT, near Langley's Stable. The owner will call for it at my house on Cooper-st., accompanied with a receipt for the publication of this notice.

su21-1t EDWARD WALL.

THE LIGHT DRAFT AND commodious steamer ALBANY has been enlarged and refitted, and will continue, during the balance of the season, to make tri-weekly trips to Shakopee, Chaska, and Carver, on the Minnesota River, leaving St. Paul on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 A. M.

AARON RUSSELL, Captain.
A. CLIFFORD, Clerk. au21-2m

DE LAND'S FAMOUS

SALERATUS,

One Hundred Cases

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

au21-1w

PALMER'S PURE VINEGAR, FOR PICKLING AND FAMILY USE.

We would inform the public generally, that we are again manufacturing the above celebrated Vinegar, at our old place on Sibley-st, St. Paul. We are prepared to furnish the city and country trade at as *low prices* as *Pure* Vinegar can be bought in any market. Country orders will receive prompt attention.

jy19-3m C. C. LEWIS & CO.

MILWAUKEE.

SHERWIN, NOWELL & PRATT,

Jobbers and Retailers in

DRY GOODS,

172 and 174 East Water-st.,

MILWAUKEE,

(the red front store,)

Are receiving their complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FABRICS AND

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Which they offer to the trade

FOR CASH,

AT NEW YORK JOBBING PRICES,

Without regard to the present advance.

We ask the attention of early and large buyers to the SPECIAL BARGAINS which we offer in STAPLE GOODS, comprising

Over 200 Packages all bought at the low July Prices.

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
FALL PRINTS,
WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS,
DENIMS,
&c., &c.

☞ Our RETAIL STOCK is the BEST ASSORTED and cheapest in the State and has the great advantage of being ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE.

SHERWIN, NOWELL & PRATT

au20-d tw&w

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Little Crow or Not Little Crow?—That's the Question.

HUTCHINSON, Aug. 17, 1863.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

As recent developments render it almost certain that the Indian killed near this place was no other than the veritable Little Crow, and as any further light upon this subject will doubtless be interesting, I thought I would pen you a few more lines, pro and con, which I hope may be worth the space they would occupy in your columns.

Of course, considerable of a breeze has been raised here by the reports and proofs of Little Crow's death; and while many are now satisfied that the red skin was no other than the Petit Corbeau, a few still determinedly aver that that Injun wan't Little Crow.

They say they knew Little Crow, and know that this was not he.

One says he knew both Indians, and this Indian was called "withered arm."

The best reason they give for their opinion is this. They say Little Crow's hair was turning gray, while this Indian's hair was black.

I shall briefly notice the above reasons: and first, as to acquaintance.

All admitted that in age, size, features, and deformed arms there was a resemblance to Little Crow.

When the scalped and mutilated remains of some of the whites killed near New Ulm were brought in, some of their nearest neighbors failed to recognize them, so great was the change in their appearance.

Now it will be remembered that this Indian not only had the whole scalp taken off, but lay out in the hot July air from the evening of the 3d to that of the 4th, and the body was beginning to swell, the epidermis to peel off at the touch, and putrefaction so rapidly advancing that the smell of the body was already very offensive.

No one of those who saw him that evening could tell who he was. Many said they had seen him, but no one could name him, and I heard no one speak of remembering the deformed arms.

Now, would it be strange if, after he had been so long dead and scalped, they should not easily recognize him? Surely not.

As to any one's knowing two Indians having such strangely similar deformities, I think "that's a little mixed."

But the strongest reason given for doubt, is the gray hair. Now, so far as I have been able to learn, Little Crow was not gray-haired, but was beginning to show traces of gray, and I think that gray hairs will be found in that scalp. However, time will convince the unconvinced, and I must drop this part of my subject and hasten on, otherwise I shall make this communication too long, which I don't want to do.

By Saturday evening's mail two letters were received from the Expedition, one from J. Brink, of Cedar, and the other from Thos. James, of this place. Both of these men knew Little Crow and tell of the capture and statements of his son, and are fully convinced of the death of that Chief. They say, we captured Little Crow's son on the prairie, who said his father had been shot by the whites a few miles from Hutchinson, and five or six miles from the new mill at Greenleaf; that they were picking *red berries* when his father was shot—first in the hip and then in the breast; that their guns were both on the ground, and that his father just fired his (the son's), and then fired his own; that he (the son) *lay down*, so that the white men did not see him; that his father said, "I'm killed," and asked for water, which was brought him; that he then told the son to make his escape; that his father soon died, and he put a pair of new moccasins on him, straightened him out, and then left; that it was a part of this band that killed Captain Cady, &c., &c.

I repeat this much, which you have already printed in substance, in order to show that the Indian's and Lampson's stories corroborate each other to a still greater extent than my communication of July 6th would show.

When discovered, the Indians were picking *red raspberries*.

They were shot, as stated, by the young Indians.

The Lampsons during much of the time, saw but *one* Indian.

After the firing Mr. L. could distinctly hear the groans of the wounded Indian, and could hear him *talking* to *another*.

The wounded Indian soon became quiet, and then an Indian "mounted his horse, and rode rappidly away."

Next morning B. Lampson, and others who found the body remarked, that it was carefully *laid out*, the arms laid across the breast, and comparatively new, and neat *moccasins* on the feet.

In fact, so palpable were the evidences of post mortem handling, that they felt satisfied other Indians were about, and deemed it necessary to keep a vigilant lookout; and it was even proposed that a squad of men be sent out to watch at night for Indians coming to obtain the body.

When I heard that the body had been found, I proposed that it be brought in for Dr. Twitchell, and as every one was anxious to see it, a team and wagon were soon found, and a squad of men started to bring it in.

I then tried hard to obtain a conveyance and send immediately to Glencoe for the Dr., but could not obtain one till next day. "The body was brought in about three or four o'clock in the P. M., and formed the centre of attraction for an hour or two."

As my duties in the hospital occupied my attention, I spent but little time in examining the body—much less than I should have done had I suspected who it was. In fact, had I suspected that, it would never have received its "Christian burial." When I saw the condition of the body, I concluded that before the Doctor could reach here next afternoon, it would be in too putrid a condition for pleasant handling, and hence might as well be buried.

The body remained in the wagon for some time, and was not treated with very great respect. In fact some persons fired with a deep feeling of revenge for savage barbarity, proposed to haul the body out of the wagon and burn it. To avoid the danger of any such disgraceful occurrence, Dr. Benjamin and one or two other gentlemen hauled the wagon away, and gave the body the burial before referred to.

I had never seen Little Crow, but had heard of the deformity of his arms, and the similar deformity in this Indian was the first thing that attracted my attention, and I immediately remarked this similarity. "Yes, they are much like Little Crow's, but we know Little Crow and this aint him. He is darker complexioned than this Indian."

I did not notice the body very closely, but remarked his resemblance to Little Crow in the particulars referred to in my former communication.

M. L. Webster of Company E, 9th regiment, says he knew Little Crow, and had noticed that his arms were deformed; that he had a scar under the right eye; that on the back of his left wrist he had an anchor, and on the front an eagle and some stars battooed in Indian ink; that the right arm had at some time been wounded and deformed by a shot, and that he noticed all these peculiarities in this Indian, but thought the scar rather too small, and did not say much because others positively affirmed that it was not Little Crow.

Next afternoon the Dr. arrived from Glencoe, and felt considerably inclined to exhume the body immediately, but finally concluded to let it remain where it was until the flesh should decay, then exhume the bones, macerate them, clean them and put them together.

The head being scarcely covered, was soon detached from the body, and was picked up by Dr. Benjamin.

Little Crow is said to have had a full set of double teeth. In *this head* was found what is called a *full sett of double* teeth—*i. e.* all double teeth.

Day before yesterday the remainder of the bones were exhumed by Dr. Y.; and, I shall endeavor to give you a brief description of the bones of the arms which I now have before me.

Both bones of the right arm have been broken between the middle and lower third. These had been very badly set, or rather had *never been set at all*. The broken ends of the radius overlap nearly an inch and those of the ulna more than half an inch, and all four ends of the bones are rounded, and the bones grown solidly together, while the bones are also solidly united by a sort of exostosis or bridge of bone which has grown from radius to ulna. These forearm bones, thus united, bend an inch from a straight line, which must have rendered the arm crooked, and he must have been unable to turn his hand.

These bones form an interesting pathological curiosity; but if these are more interesting to the casual observer, they would be *less* interesting to scientific men than those of the *left arm*.

No wonder that that arm was withered—in common parlance—"as skin and bone," or that those acquainted with him should say that his left forearm was not much larger than a child's. The ulna (smaller bone) of the left arm appears to be uninjured, but *the whole of the lower half of the radius is gone. In weight much more than half of it is gone.*

The remaining upper third of the radius is pointed, and bears palpable evidences of sloughing away. *Can it be that more than half the radius had thus sloughed away?* Perhaps part of it might have been removed by excision, though this seems very improbable.

Near the lower end of the remaining portion of the radius is an exostosis, or long growth, almost wide enough to connect it with the ulna.

I have thus endeavored to give you a brief synopsis of items which I thought might interest your readers, though I am well aware that an abler pen would much more ably and satisfactorily have handled the most interesting part of this communication. But I have aimed at simplicity, truth and brevity, and hope my efforts may not prove wholly uninteresting.

The greater part of the bones of the red skin are now macerating in Crow River, preparatory to being cleansed and put together, at that day when the Doctor shall feel inclined to "strip and wade in" to accomplish their resurection from a watery grave.

Little Crow, or *not Little Crow*? that's the question.

Rather guess we've got Little Crow put to soak, in Little Crow River.

Ever Yours,

J. W. MURRAY.

—The enrollment in Illinois is completed, and so far as reported, one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-three names have been enrolled. In the Ninth district every possible obstruction was thrown in the way; and in Fulton county a military force was employed to protect the Provost-Marshal and his deputies.

Letter from Washington.

LITERARY GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL.

Poets, Magazine Writers, and Newspapers.

Robert J. Walker, Gurowski, Walt. Whitman, Mrs. Swisshelm, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Akers, Etc.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—In the dearth of political strategy (and military politics) we get some glimpses of what the unfortunate *literateurs* condemned to a residence at the Capital are doing, and what the autumn promises for them.

For there *are* literary people here, strange as it may seem. Have we not Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth to "do" the sensational; Mrs. Swisshelm to represent the strong-minded; Count Gurowski to re-enact the Diogenes *role*; Walt. Whitman, searching for new "Leaves of Grass" in the hospitals; Charles Edwards Lester, becoming, alas! more "miscellaneous than ever?"

THE CONTINENTAL.

For that matter, indeed, we have a magazine here—that is to say, its editors, Messrs. Walker and Stanton, of the *Continental Monthly*. Governor Robert J. Walker's absence, just now, in Europe, is, of course, but temporary, and he has long regarded Washington as his permanent residence.

What a wonderful character, by the way, this lively little, florid-faced, bald-headed old man is—this ex-Senator from Mississippi, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, ex-Governor of Kansas—who has run the round of political preferments, almost to the farthest grade, with deserved distinction; and who, at last, when over sixty years of age, tells his friends that the highest wish of his life has always been to become the editor of a great daily newspaper.

Gov. Walker, it is understood, has lately assumed the entire pecuniary responsibility for the *Continental*, which has hitherto been passing from one hand to another, (never very long with any, I believe,) in New York. Mr. Stanton has no connection with the magazine, save that he has promised his law partner, (the law firm of Walker & Stanton is one of the best known in Washington,) to give him what aid he can in the way of contributions.

Appropos of magazines: Some of the cleverest magazine articles of the last two years, from the younger school of magazine writers, have been from the pen of a gentleman whom few know to have ever dabbled in literature at all—Mr. John Hay, one of the President's private secretaries. He was unjustly accused, however, of the very stupid article in the June *Harper* on Port Royal experiences, for which Mr. Charles Nordhoff, (a gentleman who usually writes so much better that this article is the more inexplicable,) is really responsible. A couple of sonnets to Gen. Banks, very good in poetry and questionable in politics, which have been lately going the rounds, are from Mr. Hay; and he is charged with occasional sparkling editorials in the *Chronicle*.

GOSSIP ABOUT WASHINGTON "ORGANS."

And this brings up Washington newspapers. Strange changes have occurred here since the old days of Democratic Administrations and Administration organs.

The *Chronicle*, I suppose, comes nearer being the government organ than any of our other papers, yet its relation to the government is rather that of studiously avoiding whatever it believes would conflict with the Administration policy than of really serving as an exponent of that policy. Col. Forney is of course the proprietor and responsible editor; but he finds very little time for writing, either for his paper here, or for the Philadelphia *Press*; and for months has had nothing in the *Chronicle* beyond an occasional letter, and the articles in the controversy with the *National Intelligencer*. The *Press* is managed by Mr. John R. Young and Dr. Shelton Mackenzie; and the actual leading editor of the *Chronicle* is Mr. West, for many years leading editor of the steady-going old New York *Commercial Advertiser*. Dr. Mackenzie furnishes the leaders on foreign politics; and some of the best articles on war matters, some months ago, were understood to be by Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, so well known in connection with the New York press.

The *National Intelligencer*, in spite of its reputed straightened circumstances and shortened subscription list, well maintains its old character for ability; while it has of late very much astonished its readers by indulging in a vein of rare humor that looks oddly enough in its solemn, large-typed editoral column. The paper is still ostensibly published by "Gales & Seaton," though Mr. Gales has long been dead, and Col. Seaton has been compelled to throw most of the labor on younger hands. A single innovation appears in its columns. Beneath the name of the old firm, that of "James C. Welling, associate editor," appears. Mr. Welling is Clerk of the Court of Claims; but he finds time to write most of the leaders, whose vivacity has so much startled the old readers of the paper. He is a gentleman of fine scholarship and marked ability.

Politically, the *Intelligencer* is about as bad as it can be. Pro-slavery, apparently, in all its sympathies, it has all along found it necessary to devote very little space to finding fault with the rebellion and a very great deal to finding fault with almost every necessary measure of the Administration. Confiscation, emancipation, the arming of negroes, have all found in the *Intelligencer* a determined opponent; while the Generals who believed in conducting the war without fighting—McClellan, Fitz John Porter, and the rest—have received its earnest support.

Since the memorable occasion when Mr. Seward's letter, giving up Mason and Slidell was published exclusively in the *Intelligencer*, it has been regarded as in some sort the organ of Mr. Seward. The Secretary of State has indeed, on more than one occasion, been supposed to have furnished some of its more significant editorials himself; and there are creditable gentlemen here who declare their readiness to produce the evidence that the proofs of some of the most obnoxious articles the *Intelligencer* has published have been seen in its office with verbal corrections in the margin in Mr. Seward's own hand-writing.

The *Republican*, now transformed into an evening paper, and edited by Mr. S. P. Hanscom, formerly Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, has been regarded as having some peculiar facilities for getting news at the White House; and it recently intimated that its views were not likely to be in conflict with those of Mr. Lincoln; but the representation that certain of its articles were "semi-official," has been authoritatively contradicted.

The *Evening Star*, I believe, makes no pretensions to being anybody's organ, save that of its owner, Mr. W. D. Wallach, formerly of Warrentown, Va., and brother to the Mayor of the city. It is widely circulated, particularly among the old residents and those of Southern origin, and is probably the best paying newspaper establishment here. Until lately its politics were of the ultra conservative school.

A LITERARY SENSATION IN EMBRYO.

Count Gurowski, whose diary has been an immense success, is understood to be quietly accumulating materials for an additional volume. In spite of the enemies he made by his unreserved revelations and piquant criticisms, the old Count still has access to the best sources of information.

Every now and then, however, he manages to get up a personal issue with some one of the "Liberals," he calls them, as well as with everybody belonging to any other political school. With Mr. Seward, of course, he quarreled long ago. Something Mr. Chase did last winter displeased the Polish critic, and he gave him up—not without rudeness. Gen. Halleck he can find no title for save Ass-in-Chief. He was a firm friend to Hooker till Chancellorsville; thenceforward he declared "it was high treason every hour Hooker was kept in command." Stanton he still continues to endure; but Senator Wilson is the latest of the "Liberals" with whom the Count has broken, and with him the gossips say he wanted to have a fight, because the Senator objected to some harsh remarks of his about Mrs. Gen. Lander.

With such experiences and such revolutions of opinion, it may be readily supposed that the Count's next book will be even more entertaining and pungent than the last. He has remained here ever since the adjournment, and is now, as ever, nearer being omnipresent in Washington than any other living mortal.

A LUSUS LITERATURÆ.

As I write, a stout, burly figure, with a neck that Jove might have envied, a broad Byron collar thrown open well down on the chest, and a great green neck-handkerchief loosely knotted under the collar, walks past. Take the head of Orestes Brownson, the giant Catholic Reviewer, roughen its outlines, deepen the ruddy tints on the face, make the curly gray whiskers and moustache a little shorter and more bushy, and you have the front of this passing figure, and the best conception one can give of Mr. Walt. Whitman, the quondam Brooklyn hack-driver, whose "Leaves of Grass" was altogether the most unique literary sensation of the last dozen years.

Mr. Whitman's politics are reputed no better than they should be; but his unselfish and long-counted services in the hospitals here have earned him the undying gratitude of many a poor fellow who will never stop to inquire about his politics. He seems to be in easy circumstances, and for months he has been residing here, devoting himself almost entirely to the care of the sick and wounded.

AUTHORESES.

The Quartermaster's Department here contains a couple of authoresses. Mrs. Swisshelm's is a name that needs no introductory explanations. The St. Cloud (Minnesota) paper proved a poor support in war times; and Mrs. Swisshelm came on to Washington to lecture on the Indian outrages and remonstrate against Mr. Lincoln's proposed clemency to the Sioux. From that she settled down into ministrations in the hospitals and a clerkship under Gen. Meigs. Mrs. E. M. Akers, (one or two of whose recent contributions to the *Atlantic* have been widely copied,) is likewise in the Quartermaster's Department.

Mrs. Southworth works away with prolific pen at her highly seasoned novels, in a pleasant little cottage in Georgetown. "Howard Glyndon," an occasional *nom de plume* that stands for a lady, forms another on the list of Washington authoresses. She is contemplating a collection of her "War Poems," chiefly from Harper's *Monthly* and *Weekly*, to be brought out this fall or next spring.

AGATE.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The exhibition of the magnetic light at Boston a few days since was a most complete success, and it was witnessed by a crowd equalling in numbers those generally seen upon the Common on the night of the 4th of July. The light, in different colors, was at one time thrown upon the flag floating on the flag staff, with fine effect, while the band played, "Red, White and Blue." At another time the light was thrown upon the fountain, showing upon the water, as if by magic, the names, "Grant and Vicksburg," "Banks and Port Hudson," "Meade and Gettysburg," "Gilmore and Charleston," and the words, "Honor the Dead." The effect was startling, and the immense crowd that witnessed it gave loud and hearty evidence of their appreciation. We understand that from the hills in the vicinity of Boston the display was very fine. At a distance of seven miles large print might have been distinguished and read.

—One day last week, a robust and rosy cheeked damsel called upon Provost Marshal Davis, of Maine, in company with her lover who had been drafted, and offered herself as a substitute for him. She insisted that she was best able to endure the hardships of war, and that she would gladly shoulder a musket and take his place in the ranks, rather than the precious life of her lover should be endangered by rebel bullets. The object of her affections seemed to be entirely willing to assent to the arrangement, but the obdurate heart of Capt. Davis was proof against every appeal, and the devoted girl, compelled to surrender her lover to the tender mercies of the Enrollment Board, went away sorrowing.

—The copperheads and Knights of the Golden Circle in different parts of Illinois, especially in the southeastern, western and central counties, are evidently prepairing for mischief. In Lawrence county they hold nightly meetings for drilling. At Laomi they have gone into to camp, and last week a furloughed soldier, passing by on horseback, was seized by their pickets, disarmed and severely beaten. Gov. Yates has been informed of these proceedings, and is taking precautions against outbreaks.

STEAM

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

The Press Printing Co.

In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of

HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.

We are prepared to Print all kinds of

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS,

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING, CIRCULARS,

And every other description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

At moderate rates and at short notice.

Drugs and Medicines.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Glass

AND

GLASSWARE,

Perfumeries, Fancy Goods

&C., &C.,

No. 111 Third Street,

(UNION BLOCK.)

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA

We would call the attention of Dealers through out the Northwest to

Our Full Stock of Goods

Which we are offering at a fraction over

Milwaukee & Chicago Figures

We invite an inspection of our stock and prices believing we can make it to the interest of the dealer and consumer, to give us their orders.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

CHAS. F. SIMS. SAM'L L. VAWTER.

ANSON H. ROSE. jy25-tf

25,000 CIGARS O

FAVORITE BRANDS,

For sale at very low figures to close the stock.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf Union Block.

TILDEN & CO.'S FLUI

EXTRACTS,

Pills and Granules, at card prices.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf No. 111 Third street.

FRAZER'S LUBRICATOR.

Just received and for sale at close figures.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf Union Block.

20 BBLS. LARD, WHALE AND LUBRICATING OILS,

At lowest market rates.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

jy25-tf No. 111 Third street.

410 GALLONS VARNISH,

Of various qualities and prices, at

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE'S,

jy25-tf No. 111 Third street.

500 BOXES WINDOW GLASS AND GLASSWARE,

McCulley's Brand, at market rates.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

jy25-tf Union Block.

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH USE THE

DANDELION AND Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor, Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Welnand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,

my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold Wholesale in all large cities.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.

See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Address HENRY R. COSTAR.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by DAY & JENKS,

Wholesale and Retail Agents,

ap30-d&w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.

SADDLE PONY FOR SALE.

A thoroughly broken Pony, perfectly safe either for ladies or gentlemen. Apply to

au15-1w J. W. SELBY.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

NOS. 3 & 4 JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

C. PROAL,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS WAREROOMS,

Corner Third and Robert Streets.

A large assortment of

Ladies' Saddles, Gents' Saddles, Boys' Saddles, Gig Saddles Bridles and Martingales, Bits and Spurs,

Whips of all Sorts, Saddlery Hardware,

COACH HARNESS, BUGGY HARNESS, TROTTING HARNESS, SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS LADIES' LARGE DRESS TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS,

RAILROAD BAGS, HARNESS LEATHER.

Also, everything pertaining to the trade for sale at reasonable prices.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generativ Organs, &c., &c.

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *Collegii Medici Ohioensis*. Without degrading it into empiricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," he, like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Bumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a speciality during the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.

The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pangymnastikon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.

Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A.M. to P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,

jy3 (Box 199,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block,

where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &C., &C

New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y **R. C. STRONG.**

STATE OF MINNESOTA.—SALE OF PINE TIMBER.

In pursuance of law, notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber, in the city of St. Anthony, I will offer at public sale and sell to the highest bidder, permits for cutting the Pine Timber on certain School Lands situated on Rum River and its tributaries, as follows, to wit:

Section.	Town.	Range.	Minimum price per 1,000 feet.
16	37	29	$2 00
36	37	26	1 75
16	37	27	1 75
36	37	27	1 50
16 and 36	38	26	1 50
16 and 36	38	27	2 00
16	38	28	2 50
36	38	28	1 75
16 and 36	39	27	2 00
36	39	28	2 00
16	40	26	1 50
16 and 36	40	27	2 00
16	41	27	1 50
36	41	27	1 75
36	33	26	3 cts. per tie.

No permits will be sold for less than the minimum price per thousand feet, and all timber so cut will remain the property of the State, until full payment is made. An advance payment of $50 will be required on each tract purchased, the same to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale.

St. Paul, Minnesota, July 30th, 1863.

CHAS. McILRATH,

Jy31 Commissioner State Land Office.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

Dentists.

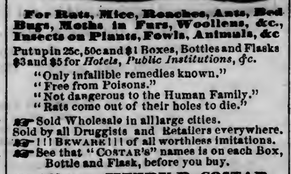
DENTISTRY.

DR. G. A. BOWMAN.

DENTAL ROOMS IN **Winslow House,**

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

je4-6m **St. Anthony, Min.**



DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

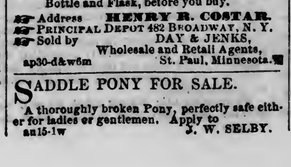
DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y



Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST,

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

FREE WATER POWER IN ST. ANTHONY.

The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company continue to offer mill sites on the Falls, with the right to draw water, both *free of rent* for five years, to any person who will improve unoccupied sites, by the erection of Oil or Paper Mills, Straw-Board or Starch Factories, Woollen, Flax or Cotton Mills. At the end of five years and each like term thereafter, the rents may be determined by three disinterested parties.

au4-1m* RICHARD CHUTE, Agent.

Groceries.

GROCERIES CHEAP AT

Wholesale and Retail.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

Having leased the store occupied by L. G. Johnson & Co., and purchased their

Stock of Groceries,

May be found at

220 *Third Street, two doors above the North Western Express Office,*

Where they will sell

GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

We wish to close out this stock entirely as we propose to

CHANGE THE BUSINESS,

and open a

Paper and Stationery Store

in connection with our

Paper Mill at St. Anthony.

All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER or sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags ropes and old printed papers. jy15-tf

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy.

Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

TAKE NOTICE.—Soldiers and others who love to peruse literature that everybody cannot get, the undersigned have just issued FIVE NEW BOOKS—TWO ARE NOW READY Send $1 50 and get one of the gayest book- and greatest achievements in the literary world. "THE WASHINGTON BELLE," or the Biter Bit and Happy Marriage, and "THE BEAUTIFUL CREOLE." Each book contains 100 pages of reading matter, and is embellished by native artists, who far excel the French, that have held the palm of being the best.

au8 1m JASON C. KING, No. 107 William st., New York

Barbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Barbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 1½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, Golden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE Liquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 W. R. CHEESE; A choice article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 ...T'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.
We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants', or at our office.
jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,
Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.
Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
Je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Guns & Pistols.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
Also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of [illegible] for both Ordinary and Fixed [illegible] ther with Rifle and Shot-[illegible] locks, Mountings, and Gun Ma[illegible] Circulars furnished on ap-[illegible]
...INGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N. Y.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and Sharp's make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

PORTRAITS.

B. P. BARTLETT, Artist,
From NEW YORK CITY, is now prepared to
PAINT PORTRAITS,
Landscapes, &c.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

☞ He will also give lessons in Drawing and Oil Painting, at his Studio, over Munger's Music Store, Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Jy19-tf

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moore,.....Boston
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Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.
We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.
No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.
☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention,
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,
No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago,
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,
Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,
CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,
FLAGS, &c., &c.
Common and Patent **Hoist Wheels,** for buildings, constantly on hand.
GEO. F. FOSTER. (je13-1y) C. M. HARDENBURGH

GROCERIES,
SHORES & TATOR,
Wholesale Grocers,
47 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.
L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,
SUCCESSOR TO
Thompson, Whitney & Co
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS and SHOES,
46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL
We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE
BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST
and with very large addition to our
HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK
We are prepared to offer to the Country Trad the best assortment of Boots and Shoes the city.
GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

Insurance.

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

Dry Goods.

HOGAN & CAMP
ARE STILL OFFERING
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE
DRY GOODS MARKET.
Our stock of
DRESS GOODS
IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,
Comprising all the
LATEST STYLES
OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Worsted Goods,
In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,
USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,
Lawns and Organdies, &c.,
Which we are selling at
GREAT BARGAINS.
We have a splendid line of
Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,
For Ladies, Misses and Children;
ALSO
SPRING AND SUMMER
BALMORALS,
Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.
In Shawls,
We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of
CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA
SHAWLS,
In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.
We have the
CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERIES,
IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,
Also
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.
GLOVES, &c., &c.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a
SMALL ADVANCE
On present New York prices for CASH.
Hogan & Camp,
ap30-tf 142 Third-st

CATHCART & CO.
AT THEIR OLD STORE,
Third Street St. Paul,
Are in receipt of their
Spring Stock of Dry Goods
We have a large and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.
We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of
Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres
Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices —freight added. Call and examine before buying.
mar1-d&w1y CATHCART & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW LOT OF
LINEN COATS,
PLAIN LINEN DRILL PANTS,
AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED
MARSEILES VESTS,
All of which we are prepared to sell at
REDUCED PRICES.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

Hotels.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,
Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.
The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-tf

HERNDON HOUSE,
Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,
HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA,
W. E. HUNT,
Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,
PROPRIETOR.
☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

Freight & Express.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE
OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE
American Express Company.
On and after this date, by special arrangement,
The Merchants' Dispatch
Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at
Lower Rates and in Better Time,
Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.
TIME GUARANTEED.
All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination
FREE OF CARTAGE.
The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be
A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE
That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.
The Merchants' Dispatch
Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for
WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.
Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.
Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.
For rates or further information inquire of
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je10-3m

1863. 1863. 1863.
Summer Arrangement.
MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,
CARRYING THE
NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS
AND THE
United States Mail.
The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.
SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL
For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.
For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M
For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.
For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.
For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie Mondays and Thursdays at 6 o'clock A. M.
For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.
For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors

PRINCE & CO'S.
IMPROVED
MELODEONS!
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.
MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
47 Fulton street.....New York
83 Lake street.....Chicago
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tollman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Couse.....Detroit, Mich
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.
Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.
☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&w1y'64

ROBERT P. LEWIS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota,
Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge
ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF
"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"
Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Bruce.
Claims presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c
☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.
ob-d tw6w1y

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES.
MAKING BOTH THE
Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch
PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.
FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.
Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of
Forty-Five Dollars
A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,
Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.
☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.
P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19-t jan 1]

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000
Of them in use in this country and Europe.
These are the **only machines** making the **Lock Stitch** with the **Rotating Hook.**
Are **profitable** and **available a life time.**
Equal to **ten seamstresses.**
An **annual dividend** of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by **their possessor.**
The **Glass Cloth-Prosser,** (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

Miscellaneous.

FLOUR,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Extra and Double Extra,
Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,
AT THE
Cannon Falls Mills,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET,
Also, FEED for sale at the
FLOUR WAREHOUSE
OF
C. M. BROOME,
Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. Paul, For ——
jan1-d1y

POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.
It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.
UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st., COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment. F. W. TUCHELT,
my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
Peter Lorillard,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 and 18 Chambers-St.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.
☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.
TOBACCO.
FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.
SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,
From the farm occupied by Robert Andrews, at Kaposia, Dakota County, a chestnut colored Horse, between six and seven years old, weighs about 900 lbs., long tail, white strip in his face, and has a white mark across his breast, caused by being galled by a breastplate. Any person who will return the above described horse to Robert Andrews at Kaposia, or the subscriber at St. Paul, will be liberally rewarded.
au13-d&w1w CHARLES C. LUND.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
From New York Auction Sales.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Are just receiving their third purchase of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent
PANIC AUCTION SALES,
And offer to their old customers great bargains in
Ladies' Dress Goods,
AS FOLLOWS:
1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.
COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.
English & American Ginghams,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CALICOES,
Some as low as 15 cents.
In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.
Ladies' Collars,
Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.
Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.
In Gloves and Hosiery,
We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.
Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.
In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.
Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.
We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
my26-tf ST. PAUL, MIN.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA
PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Grenadine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT
The Cheap Cash Store.
We will commence this morning selling our stock of SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS,
Summer Shawls,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BALMORALS,
COTTONADES AND LIGHT CASSIMERES,
At greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES,
Remember the place,
No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,
NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,
H. KNOX TAYLOR.
je5-tf

TAX DEEDS.
THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY
Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities
Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

Hardware.

JUST RECEIVED,
A full stock of
Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,
Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS RAKES AND CRADLES.
A few casks of
PITTSBURG COAL.
Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and
Heavy Hardware.
Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.
J. B. BRADEN.
ap17-1y

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL,.....MINN.
Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.
Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-dw1y

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.
je6-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material, just received and o'r sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

Boots & Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
Je5-y

MILITARY!
Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
Officers' Zouaves,
AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
OF
BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.
ap15tf

CURTICE & HALSTED,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND
Real Estate Agents,
Office in Macbubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,
Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.
N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,
In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all or which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment Enquire of P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21-3m at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION will commence October 7th, and continue sixteen weeks.
FACULTY:
Dan'l Brainard, M. D.....Surgery.
E. S. Carr, M. D.....Chemistry.
J. W. Freer, M. D.....Institutes.
J. Adams Allen, M. D.....Practice.
R. L. Rea, M. D.....Anatomy.
De Laskie Miller, M. D.....Obstetrics.
Ephraim Ingals, M. D.....Ther and Mat. Med.
I. P. Lynn, M. D.....Demonstrator.
FEE.—$40. Dissecting and Mat. Tickets each, $5. Board $2.50 to $3.50 per week.
For further information or circular, address
au13-2td&4tw R. L. REA, Sec'y, Box 533.

W. S. McCLURE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Flour and Provisions
230 Fulton Street,
Op. Washington Market,.....NEW YORK
W. S. M'CLURE. C. M'CLURE.
D. F. BALLARD.
REFERENCES.
Geo. W. White, Cash. Mechanic's B'k, Brooklyn
Hon. Horatio Ballard, Sec. State of New York.
Wm. Cripps, Pres. Standard Ins. Co., New York.
A. H. Ballard, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
J. L. Kelly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
R. H. Huntington, Adam's Ex. Co., N. Y.
J. H. Reed, Utica, New York.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, "New York Times."
C. H Wheeler, St. Albans, Vermont.
D. Ward, Lancaster, Grant Co., Wisconsin.
jy10-1yw

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

THE CITY.

PROF. STEINER'S BALLOON—THE ASCENSION AGAIN POSTPONED.—We regret to announce that Prof. Steiner was compelled to relinquish his ascensions yesterday, owing to the impossibility of procuring a sufficient supply of gas. On Wednesday evening when he ceased making the army ascensions, he left his balloon anchored down, designing to further inflate it, and make a number of ascensions yesterday. It was at that time half filled. Yesterday, however, the Gas Company could only supply him with about 5,000 feet, about enough to make good the leakage. As the amount now in the balloon did not have ascensive power enough to carry up one person, even, and it was impossible to procure more, Prof. Steiner was compelled to abandon any farther ascensions, and opening the valve of his balloon, allowed the gas within to escape. There were at least fifty persons who wished to make army ascensions, and were much chagrined at the failure of the arrangements.

No blame can be attached to Prof. Steiner, as he did all that could be done towards having the ascensions come off according to programme. The failure of the Gas Company to supply him with the necessary amount of gas was the sole cause of the disappointment. At no time was the balloon more than half filled, and the Company very complacently replied to Prof Steiner's urgent request for 'more gas," that "it couldn't be had—their city customers must be supplied." On inquiry, we learn that only one of the five benches of retorts in the Gas House are used now, and manufactures gas at the rate of 10,000 feet per day. Had one or two more benches of retorts been placed in operation, enough gas could have been made to have inflated the balloon to its full capacity, 41,000 feet. No disposition was shown, however, to do this,—hence the failure of the ascension.

Prof. Steiner has been subjected to considerable pecuniary loss by the failure of his plans. What his designs are now, we do not know. We hear it rumored that he will try it again next week, on the assurance from the Gas Company that a supply of gas will, without fail, be furnished. We hope that this is so, and that Prof. Steiner will have an opportunity to make good his losses, and give those who wish to make an ascension the opportunity to do so.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

THE following card appears in your local column of the 18th inst., with comments by you. It is painful to me to feel the necessity of requesting you, in justice to myself and others, to republish said card, with a few truthful remarks on the same:

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—We, the undersigned, citizens of St. Paul, do hereby certify, that we have been personally acquainted with both Thomas Harris and his wife, from one to eight years, and have always found them good and peaceful neighbors; and we are satisfied that the article in the St. Paul Daily Press of Wednesday last, alluding to them, did them great wrong and injury, and we hope that you will rectify the injustice unintentionally done.

B. F. HOYT,
J. C. RAGUET,
D. DAY,
J. H. STEWART,
J. T. UNDERWOOD.

We are very glad indeed to embrace the opportunity which the above affords us, to correct any injustice that may have been done to Mr. Harris or any member of his family, in our report of the affair which brought their names before the public.

Mr. Harris is, we find upon inquiry, a most worthy, excellent, and industrious citizen, and we regret exceedingly to have added in any way to the annoyances to which his family has been exposed, by the ill-will of some of his neighbors. The testimony of the well known and very respectable gentlemen whose names are signed to the above card, is a sufficient refutation of the slanders of the baser sort.

The article alluded to in the above card is as follows:

WOOD VS. HARRIS.—This celebrated case was substituted for the City vs. Harris, at the Police Court yesterday. It would be impossible to give full details of the case, and trace it through its numerous and interminable meanderings. Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Harris are neighbors, and as the records of the police court will show, Mrs. Harris is a troublesome neighbor for any one to have. A jury was summoned to investigate the case, at this particular time, and after patiently listening to the testimony, they came to the conclusion that Mrs. Harris had insulted, abused, annoyed, perplexed, &c., Mrs. Woods, and returned a verdict of guilty. The court accordingly imposed a fine of $15 upon the amiable Mrs. Harris. Her husband begged for mercy, but no such article had been found up to the hour of our going to press.

The angelic Mrs. Harris displayed her tongney propensity by greatly insulting a respectable lady, who was summoned as a witness, during the progress of the trial. Suit has been commenced against her for this offense, so that Mrs. Harris will again figure at the police court.

The above is the report of your local editor, alluded to in the above card, and your comments as being a great wrong, injury and injustice to Harris and his wife. I made the complaint in the above reported trial on behalf of the city of St. Paul, at the request of the Mayor of said city. The defendant demanded a jury trial, which was granted. I was one of the witnesses. The jury, after a patient hearing, returned a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. The report of your local editor is correct in every essential particular, and where the great wrong, injury, injustice, and slanders of the baser sort are derived from, is the question. Comment by me is unnecessary. The jury were the judges in the case, and their verdict is recorded.

I beg leave to make a few further remarks. The five gentlemen who sign their names to the above card are not resident neighbors of Mrs. Harris. I have resided as her neighbor for the last four and a half years, and none of said gentlemen have resided in the block during that time. Two of said gentlemen, J. C. Raguet and Dr. Day do business on the next block, corner of Third and Cedar streets, and it can be proved that they have on various previous occasions spoken knowingly and truthfully, of the character of Mrs. Harris, which is unfortunately but too well known in the neighborhood, as well as in Eagle street and Rosebelle street, where she resided previous to her present location, and which the records of the city justice court will show. I believe, sir, that you were induced to make the above comments in good faith, by wrongful representations made to you, and I hope that you will give this a place in your paper, as an act of justice to the parties concerned, which will oblige, yours respectfully,

THOS. H. CALDER.

EXCELLENT VINEGAR.—We received from C. C. Lewis & Co.'s Vinegar Factory a day or two since, a "package" of Palmer's No. 1 Family Vinegar. After a fair trial we unhesitatingly pronounce it just the thing that any one needs for household and table use. At this season of the year there is a large amount of vinegar used for pickling, catsup, and other preparations. Unless you yet good vinegar, the whole affair is liable to spoil. Messrs. C. C. Lewis & Co., manufacture the pure article and no mistake. We call attention to their card in another column.

Two Companies of Hatch's Battalion are now encamped on the hill this side of Fort Snelling.

FINE HONEY—BEE RAISING MADE EASY.—W. Henschen, near Bloomington, on the Minnesota River, has acquired the reputation of being one of the greatest bee-raisers in this State. He has no less than seventy colonies, or "stocks" of bees in operation, and has invented a new style of straw-hive, which is worth a journey to see, almost, an account of the ingenuity displayed in it. It is a wonder that bee-raising is so neglected, when every family can keep a hive of bees as easy as a coop of hens, or a brood of doves. Those who do not feel like trying it, though, should get a box of Mr. Menschen's delicious honey. It is on sale at the *Staats Zeitung* office, Bridge Square.

MILWAUKEE DRY GOODS HOUSE.—Our readers will find in our advertising columns the card of Messrs. Erwin, Nowell & Pratt, of Milwaukee, who have just opened a Dry Goods Jobbing House. They have a very large stock of goods, which was purchased a few weeks ago, at the low prices then in vogue, and are consequently prepared to offer great bargains. Messrs. Erwin, Nowell & Pratt have selected their goods with especial reference to the Minnesota market, and can therefore suit our country merchants exactly. And as they are men of experience in their business, and of great energy, we are happy to introduce them to our mercantile readers.

A NEW BANK.—We saw at the Auditor of State's office yesterday, the issue of a new bank which has just gone into operation at Red Wing. It is styled "The Bank of Red Wing," and has for its officers (who are also its owners) William S. Dickinson, President; Pascall Smith, Cashier. Its circulation is secured wholly by U. S. Stocks, deposited with the State Auditor. The amount thus deposited is ten per cent. additional to the circulation.

The denominations of the issues are one, two, three and five dollars and they are printed on fine paper with green backs. These are the first "greenbacks" that have been issued in this State and they make a fine appearance.

PERSONAL.—Capt. M. P. Small has been recently promoted to the post of Commissary of the 17th Army Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

We congratulate Capt. Small on this promotion, which is well deserved and well bestowed. Since his residence here he has won many friends by his honorable and prudent conduct, and wherever he goes will bear with him their good wishes.

MERRILL has just received another lot of new books. War Pictures in the South, price $1.25; Georgia Plantation, $1.25; Romola, by George Eliot, cloth, $1.25; Free Thought, by Prof. Farrar, of the University of Oxford, price $2.00; Heat as a Mode of Motion, by Prof. Tyndall, of the Royal Institution, price $2.00.

Call at Merrill's for books and stationery at wholesale or retail.

IN the New York *Herald* of the 15th we find a notice of Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, which contains the following:

Generals Archer and Jones are the only rebel officers on the island holding that rank. General Jones is a Virginian by birth and was captured at the battle of Gettysburg. His brother is a merchant at St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE Express business is becoming lively now. We yesterday noticed our friend, Major Danforth, showing off a splendid new express wagon, just received by the Burbank Line. We think the Major is one ahead now, and can boast of having the gayest wagon.

CONNECTING THE LEVEES.—The contractor who has the job of connecting the upper and lower Levees, has commenced work. It will take only a few days to complete it at the present rate of progress, as he is putting it through lively.

FAREWELL. — Farewell is a lonely sound, and its echo has caused many a sad heart; but none would feel saddened but rather be greatly cheered and benefitted by saying farewell to all kinds of Soda and Saleratus except Dodd & Co.'s *Chemical Saleratus*, which will scatter rays of sunshine and happiness in every household, when properly used, being always uniform and perfect. jy19

Republican Legislative District Convention.

The Republicans and all other unconditional Union men throughout the Fourth Legislative District of Minnesota, who subscribe to the terms of the Call for a Republican Union Convention of Minnesota, are requested to assemble in Convention at Anoka on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Senator, to fill vacancy, and two Representatives for the State Legislature from said District.

The different counties will be entitled to delegates who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka, 6; Benton, 3; Honnepin East, 12; Isanta, 1; Mille Lac, 1; Manomin, 1; Sherburne, 3.

Per order of the Republican District Committee.

EDGAR NASH,
W. GRISWOLD,
T. E. BALDWIN,
E. H. DAVIS,
GEO. LORRING,
} Committee.

Sixth Senatorial District Convention

ST. PAUL, Aug. 19, 1863.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

At a meeting of the delegates to the Republican State Convention in St. Paul, this day, and the there present members of the Republican County Committee, from the 6th Senatorial District, it was moved, that, as there is no district committee existing, the members present appoint a place and time for holding the next district convention in said district, and unanimously agreed to hold said convention in Watertown, Carver county, on Tuesday the 8th of September next at 10 o'clock, and there nominated three candidates for representatives in the next Legislature.

The counties are entitled to delegates, as follows:

Carver 6; Wright 6; Meeker 2; McLeod 2; Monongalia 1; Kandiyohi 1.

ERNST HEYD,
J. S. LETFORD,
W. B. GRISWOLD,
D. R. FARNHAM,
H. J. G. CROSSWELL,
J. D. WHEELOCK.
A. J. SNYDER,
Chairman.

F. W. WIDSTRAND, Sec'y

A Convention of the Republicans in Wright county will be held in Monticello, September 3, 1863, at 10 o'clock.

CORN FOR SALE,

A small lot at J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.'s Warehouse. Enquire of
au18-1w MARTIN BUTLER.

SPORTSMEN ATTENTION.

A fine assortment of Shot and Bar Lead. Just received by
au18-1w J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

THURSDAY, August 19.

MERCHANTS.

C C Bowen, Detroit; E F Miles, Hartford; A G Stonesayer, Missouri; Edward Small, Baltimore; Lt Col J E Tourtellotte, U S A; Maj A E Welch, do; J P Woodbury, Michigan; S Winslow, Ft Snelling; Lt J D Farmer, Glencoe; J B Mitchell, Stillwater; D C Cooley, city; S A Packer, Conn; Chas Woodbury, Anoka; Charles Crawford, St Anthony; A L Emery, Lake City; Jno Hayden, Minneapolis; E L Hemfel, St Peter; Thos G Jones, Anoka; M Campbell and family, Wisconsin.

AMERICAN.

Miss Matilda Ogden, Northfield; J Bingham, Ft Abercrombie; Levi Clark, 4th Minn; J Martin, Indian Expedition; C C Bower Detroit; C B Hewitt, J Yale, Shakopee; Wm Stevens, E J Cuyler, Wis; S B Minch, Chicago; Mrs Hatch and 2 sons, Mankato; C W Smithe, Milwaukee; L A Tanner, Chicago; Mrs Coalds, Thomas Lee, Brownsville.

INTERNATIONAL.

C S Stewart, Milwaukee; A F Ackermann, St Peter; E P Barnum, Hastings; Edward Shelley, Eughand; A B Easton and lady, Stillwater; Wm Greer and lady, River Falls, Wis; F Claypord, New York; Henry Paine, Ohio; J J Reynolds, C F Buck, F S Buck, Winona; C L Stewart, Milwaukee; A Foster, W W Prindle, Wabashaw; Wm H Vale, W B Rots, Winona; D Cameron, Miss Belle Cameron, Kalamazoo; R C Grotweg, Louisville; O S Boston, Harrodsburg, K Y; H Gooding and wife, Miss C Gooding, Miss A Gooding, Marion, O; E B Freeman, Mankato; Mrs A J Van Vorhes, Stillwater; C G White, Savannah, Ill; Maj Mark W Downie, Stillwater.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

L K Stannard, Taylor's Falls; L Derby, L Nessell, Cottage Grove; M Forlin, Stillwater; Jas Clarke, John Anderson, Newburg; C C Proctor, Owatonna; J Middleton, Woodbury; G H Fowler and lady, Newport; Thos Sutton, Stillwater; E P Owen, Durand; A J Benedict, J N Caldwell, Mich; Thos McCabe, St Anthony; J S Letford, Glencoe.

Steamboat and River News.

☞ The river is about on a stand. We still hear accounts of heavy rains above, and no doubt is expressed that we will have a good stage of water soon.

☞ The Cutter, of Davidson's line, now runs daily from this port to the head of Lake Pepin. The river has raised so as to allow the Favorite to take her place in the La Crosse line, and she and the Wenona run alternately to Red Wing, connecting there with the Cutter. This line makes good time and sure connections, and leaves here every evening—SURE.

☞ The Cutter came in yesterday with nearly 70 tons of freight, and left at noon. We are indebted to her obliging clerks, Messrs. Hall and Leopold, for a copy of her manifest, to be found under "Receipts."

☞ The Albany arrived last night at 10 o'clock from Carver, having laid on the Mendota bar for several hours. There is only 17 inches of water on that bar at present, and the Minnesota is again falling. The Albany will leave this morning at 10 o'clock for Carver. Her manifest is elsewhere.

RECEIPTS.

Per Cutter—Barnard & Bro, St Anthony, 3 pkgs mdse; D W Ingersoll, 3 do; W S Delter, 3 do; F W Turchett, 1 do; E Walton, Carver, 11 do; Kelley & Bro, Minneapolis, 30 do; Kessler & Riehl, 11 do; W J Smith, 95 do; E & H Y Bell, 3 do; F Hilderbrand, 3 do; C Goetzian, 2 do; Justice & F, 45 do; J B Rradeu, 17 do; J C & H C B & Co, 10 do; C A Upham, 1 do; Van De W & H, Minneapolis, 10 do; T E Dixon, 1 do; H Rogers & Co, 6 do; Jno Getz, 1 do; P E Comer, St Anthony, 1 do; Geo Peabody, 2 do; W F Mason, 2 do; Nichols D & Co, 15 do; R Marvin, 7 do; A Decker, 9 do; G L F, 10 do; Rev D Chamberlain, Minneapolis, 1 do; Fink & T, 1 do; H Seidell, Minneapolis, 6 do, S K Putnam, 11 do; E W Eddy, 1 do; Wm Constans, 20 do; Cathcart & Co, 3 do; Geo Benz, 6 do; C Waide & Bro, 2 do; J A Stees, 3 do; C E Mayo, 2 do; C E Gelb, 6 do; I M Singer & Co, 9 do.

Per Albany—786 sks wheat; 7 hhds pearlash; 4 kgs butter; 8 brls eggs; 17 sks meal; 2 hogs; 4 calves.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 20—1 P. M.

Stocks active and higher; money and exchange unchanged.

Gold 24¾.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 20—6 P. M.

Gold firmer—opened at 24¾, advanced to 25¼, declining to 24¾, and closing steady at 25.

Government stocks firm; United States 6's '81 coupons 107; 7-30's 106⅝@107.

COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 20—1 P. M.

Flour less active and scarcely so firm.

Wheat heavy and lower.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 20—6 P. M.

Flour—The demand is good for fresh ground; old dull.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Oats lower and moderate business.

Pork a shade firmer, and in moderate demand.

[By Telegraph.]

Foreign Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.

Breadstuffs are inactive, and prices for flour and wheat tend downward.

Corn is firmer. Provisions firm.

Consols 93¼ for money.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, 34 Wall-st., N. Y., Aug. 1st, 1863.—We are instructed to continue to take subscriptions for the U. S. 5-20 year 6 per cent. bonds until ten days notice is given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
au18-3t Agents for the U. S. 5-20 Loan.

J. H. MURPHY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office over Elfelt's Store, Lambert's Block,
THIRD STREET, - - - - ST. PAUL.

☞ Especial attention paid to Surgery.
au15-1m*

NEW YORK LEATHER STORE.

NO. 4, ROGERS BLOCK.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

H. ROGERS, having connected himself with one of the *largest* and *best manufactories* in the State of *New York*, has now opened a LEATHER STORE on a *more extensive scale* than is *usual* for a Western city, and he intends to sell as low as can be purchased in Chicago or Milwaukee, (freight excepted,) and having been engaged for thirty-five years in the leather trade, and being a PRACTICAL TANNER BY TRADE, feels assured from his knowledge and LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, that he can bring such stock to the market as will suit all. Give us a call before you buy your stock.

Be sure and enquire for the "NEW YORK LEATHER STORE," No. 4, Rogers Block, St. Paul.

P. S. All kinds of Hides bought for an Eastern tannery, for which the highest cash price will be paid. au5tw3m

IF YOU WANT GOOD SOLE LEATHER, go to the New York Leather Store, No. 4, Rogers Block, where you can select from a large lot. au5tw3m

IF YOU WANT THE REAL PHILADELPHIA Kip and Calf Skins, go to the au5tw3m] NEW YORK LEATHER STORE.

IF YOU WANT A NICE ARTICLE OF FRENCH CALF SKINS, go to the New York Leather Store, where you can select from fifteen different brands. au5tw3m

THE PLACE TO BUY SHOE FINDINGS of all kinds is at the New York Leather Store, No 4, Rogers Block, St. Paul. [au5tw3m

GET YOUR LASTS at the New York Leather Store, No. 4, Rogers Block, St. Paul, Minn. au5tw3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
au18-3md&w No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvinate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.
It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
au15-cow d tw&wly Proprietors, New York.

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.

Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure and uproot these complaints, must be Expectorant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diptheria or Patrid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal."

Rev. J. J. POTTER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that *it never fails*.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Elecampane, Comfrey, Burdock, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup. Full descriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all principal Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wynkoop, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co., New York. au15-cow&w

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the mantle purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
General Agents,
au8 d tw&w 1y 202 Broadway, N. Y.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND DUNLIETH PACKETS.—I am pleased to be able to announce to the traveling public that the Galena, Dubuque, Dunlieth and Minnesota Packet Company have supplied their Line with Low Water comfortable Passenger Boats, which enables passengers to make the same time and connections made in high water.

G., D., D. & M. Packet Co.,
ORRIN SMITH, President.

☞ The Ada Hine', Capt. Beaumont, Charles Mathers, Clerk, will leave St. Paul every evening at half-past six, connecting with the Lower Packets for Prairie du Chien and Dunlieth. au9-tf

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public. I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
St. Paul, May 11, '63.

EDITOR OF PRESS—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
jul4&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE, St. Cloud, Min., August 8, 1863.

To JAMES S. ORMSBY, Esq.:

Sir—Affidavits having recently been filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, showing that your preemption of the N E ¼ S W ¼ and lots one and two, section 36, township 33, range 28, was fraudulent, on account of non-residence upon said land, an investigation of the matter has been ordered and you are hereby notified to appear at this office on Tuesday, September 29, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., with evidence to sustain your said pre-emption.

T. G. MCCLURE, Register.
au16 C. A. GILMAN, Receiver.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, August 19, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds	¼ per ct. prem
American Gold	22 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA,

Manufactures all kinds of Machinery, Steam Engines, Horse Powers, Mill and Machine Castings of all descriptions. Having the largest assortment of Patterns of any establishment in this State, we are prepared to do all kinds of Iron and Brass Casting, of finishing, promptly, at the lowest Eastern rates. Particular attention given to Threshing Machine, Steam Engine and Boiler repairing.

au11 GILMAN & CO.

THRESHING MACHINES,

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse Power, for sale very low, at the Pioneer Foundry and Agricultural Works. (au11) GILMAN & CO.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

New and second hand, for sale extremely low, at the Pioneer Foundry.

au11 GILMAN & CO.

A FRIEND TO THE AFFLICTED.

I take this method of introducing to the public an article called Dr. Benjamin Durkee's or the Poor Man's Eye Water. This article is an Indian preparation, and is infallible in the cure of Sore Eyes, Sore Lips, Sore Mouth, Sore Nipples, Chafe, &c., &c., therefore try it all who may be afflicted, and you will say as I do, it is the best article ever offered to the public. This article is warranted to cure or no cost. To be found at all the Druggists in the city and country. Price 25 cents a bottle. au12-2w*

ST. PAUL FEMALE SEMINARY will open its next session September 1st. Board and regular tuition $45 per quarter.

The proprietor has secured the services of Miss S. Etheridge, a graduate of Mrs. Willard's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., to instruct in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss E., besides having taught music in the South, has had charge for a time of the Musical Department in the Hamilton Female Seminary, N. Y., and is eminently qualified in her profession. Pupils who desire it, can take lessons in Vocal Music, training and developing the voice.

THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, under the care of J. G. Rhieldaffer, will open on the same day.

Address REV. J. G. RHIELDAFFER,
aug 6 tw w* Corner St. Peter and Summit av.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Regents of the State University, at the Capitol in St. Paul, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M. A full attendance is requested.

HENRY A. SWIFT,
au5td President of the Board, *Ex Officio*.

WANTED,

At the Clifton House, Mankato, three good Girls—one competent to take charge of the cooking department. Liberal wages and steady employment will be given. aug8-1m

1000 BUSHELS OATS,

100 Barrels Salt,
100 Barrels XX Flour,

For sale by GEO. E. SCHNABEL,
Cor. Jackson and Fourth-sts
jy28

WANTED,

A young man of good education and address to travel with an exhibition, as showman and explanatory lecturer. Salary liberal. Address, with references, Box 967, St. Paul, Min.
jy23-tf

LET THE PEOPLE KNOW IT!

LET ALL THE PEOPLE KNOW IT!!

A. H. WIMBISH, Jackson-st., is selling the choicest Family Groceries at the lowest market rate and delivering any where in the city without extra charge. au8

WANTED

TO RENT—A House within a few minutes walk of the Post Office. Would like a lease for one, two or three years. Possession desired either now or in the fall. Call at or address
jy30-tf PRESS OFFICE.

HORSE STRAYED AWAY—ON Friday night, a dark bay PONY, with saddle and briddle on. One of his hind feet was white, and had a small white spot on forehead; mane full and glossy; was about 4 years old. Any one leaving it at Whitcher's Stable, or at the store of Hogan & Camp, will be liberally rewarded. au16

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY.—The report of the above-named Company, as presented by the President to the Board of Directors at their semi-annual meeting held at a recent date, fully illustrates the business qualities of a successful Company, and at once determines the fact that talent will prevail.

Without diving into the workings of this Company very deeply, or enlarging on its prosperity, we refer our readers to the statement given below, with only this simple fact, that the net gain of this Company during the past six months is nearly $300,000—a thing unparalleled in insurance history, and which will verify the statements we have heretofore made in regard to this King of Insurance Companies, and a perfect "HOME" for its patrons.

HOME INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1863	2,007,539 91
Liabilities	69,581 25

Abstract of the Twentieth Semi-Annual Statement, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1863.

ASSETS.

Cash balance in Bank	$77,063 34
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on real estate	813,092 50
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	217,617 00
United States Stocks (market value)	446,783 78
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds (market value)	158,609 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	109,150 00
Real Estate	49,917 75
Interest due on 1st of July, 1863 (of which $25,665.06 has since been received)	27,367 51
Balance in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission from Agents, on 1st July (of which $21,425.15 has since been received)	59,833 27
Bills receivable (for premiums on Inland Risks)	47,030 17
Government stamps on hand	314 29
Other property (miscellaneous items)	18,027 86
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office	2,724 44
Total	$2,007,539 91

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding 1st July, 1863	$68,911 25
Due stockholders on account seventeenth and eighteenth dividends	670 00
Total	$69,581 25

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice President.
JOHN MCGEE, Secretary.
New York, July 21, 1863.

BORUP & OAKES.
au10-2w Agents, St. Paul.

WE WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF OUR FINE

Patent Leather Boots

At $5.25,

The Best Boot in America,

AND WORTH ALL OF EIGHT DOLLARS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PITCH IN.

S. KILPATRICK.

St. Paul, Feb. 27, 1863. feb27-1y

Real Estate.

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
Irvine's Block
ap8tf

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. jy4-3m

BROAD ACRES!

160 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water*. Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY MCKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

HENRY MCKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land, Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. aug5-d&wly

Legal Notices.

CHANCERY SALE—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NINTH CIRCUIT—IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA—ss.

Comstock, Ferre & Co. vs. Lyman M. Ford and Albee Ford, his wife, Truman M. Smith, George H. Marsh and Parker Paine, The Flour City Bank and Dorilus Morrison, Cadwallader C. Washburne and E. B. Washburne, partners under the name of D. Morrison & Co.

FORECLOSURE IN CHANCERY.

Decree, June Term, A. D. 1863—$4,073 54, with interest and costs.

Pursuant to the decretal order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, made in this cause at the June Term, A. D. 1863, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction, to the highest cash bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front entrance to the place of holding said Court, in Brown's Block, Third street, in the city of Saint Paul, in said District of Minnesota, the following described premises:

All that tract, piece or parcel of land and real estate with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto in any wise appertaining, situate, lying and being in the county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), all in township number twenty-nine (29), north of range twenty-three (23) west, containing eighty acres, according to the United States survey thereof.

JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Master in Chancery.
HORN, LUND & GALUSHA, Plaintiff's Solicitors. tha13-6w

CHANCERY SALE—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NINTH CIRCUIT—IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA—ss:

Lewis Hurlbut *versus* John L. Cabbot and Mary H. Cabbot, his wife, John W. Brown and Mary Brown, his wife.

FORECLOSURE IN CHANCERY.

Decree, June Term, A. D. 1863—$2,349.72, with interest and costs.

Pursuant to the decretal order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, made in this cause at the June Term, A. D. 1863, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, of said Court, will sell at public auction, to the highest cash bidder, on

WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front entrance to the place of holding said Court, in Brown's Block, Third street, in the city of St. Paul, in said District of Minnesota, the following described premises:

All the following pieces or parcels of land and premises lying and being in the city of Red Wing, county of Goodhue, and State of Minnesota, and known and